# The Chicago Tribune.

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## WASHINGTON.

**Long Debate in the Senate on the Chicago Relief Bill.**

**An Effort to Make Its Provisions Apply to Wisconsin and Michigan.**

**The Bill Finally Passed Without Amendment.**

**A Monster Woman's Suffrage Petition Presented in the House.**

**Tobacco Manufacturers Have a Hearing Before the Ways and Means Committee.**

**An Excellent Showing by the Chicago National Banks.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Senate spent most of the day over Logan's bill to remit duties on building materials for the burnt district of Chicago. The strong opposition developed arose chiefly from those interests which have active representatives here. These were the great dealers who supply Chicago with lumber; the large brick dealers who have an agent on the ground, and the West Side real estate speculators, who are active opposers, as were certain glass factors and iron founders. There are numerous minor interests, but these named are the prominent ones. Finally, however, the proposition to include Michigan and Wisconsin sufferers was defeated with other amendments, and the bill was passed substantially as reported by General Logan.

BOUNTY BILLS.

The House Military Committee has under consideration the various bills for equalizing bounties, and, while desirous of reporting a measure of the kind, are restrained by the estimates submitted from the War Department. These show that the bill to give $8.33 per month would involve an expenditure ranging from $125,000,000 to $250,000,000. The estimate from the same quarter for giving additional bounty under the act of 1866 to all soldiers who were discharged for disability before the expiration of two years is that it will require $15,000,000.

COMMERCIAL QUESTIONS.

The Committee on Commerce to-day discussed several subjects aiding to revive American shipping, but reached no conclusion. To-morrow the steamboat men will be heard in favor of their new bill, and in answer to all who have been first heard against them. On Friday, Committee meets with the Post Office Committee of the Senate to consider the question of Ocean Mail Service. Mr. Negley's resolution of Monday, for an investigation of various matters pertaining to the Commercial interests of the country was presented by Mr. Shellabarger to-day, and passed without objection. The investigation will have a wide sweep, and will take in Dr. Carochan's extortions in New York harbor, and combinations among railway lines to charge exorbitant freightage, will receive special attention.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PETITION.

It was given out in the morning papers that a great Woman's Suffrage demonstration was to be made this morning before the House Judiciary Committee, the occasion being the presentation of a petition for suffrage, signed by 35,000 women. It appears, however, that the Committee knew nothing of it, and only General Butler had arranged to be on hand. When he arrived, Dr. Mary Walker, Mrs. Beecher Hooker, and Mrs. Lockwood and husband, of this city, were waiting for him. Upon entering the Committee-room, Mrs. Lockwood undertook to address Butler and present the petition, when Mrs. Hooker interrupted her and informed him that Mrs. Lockwood had no authority to act in the matter. Dr. Mary Walker jumped to her feet, and declared it was all right and Mrs. Hooker was mistaken. Mrs. Lockwood then delivered an eulogy upon Butler, and informed him that they looked to him to lead the forces in the great battle. Butler responded that he felt the honor of the position, and would assume the duties imposed upon him. In the course of his remarks he addressed the women as fellow-citizens, and went over a short speech which he subsequently made in the House on presenting the petition, at the close of the morning hour. Mrs. Hooker explained that the Lockwood wing got possession of the petition through a sick woman to whose care the petitions were entrusted.

TERRITORIAL NOMINATION.

At the request of Governor Campbell and Delegate Jones, of Wyoming, the first appointment under the President's new rule, to give offices in Territories to citizens of the same, was made to-day. Mr. E. P. Johnson, of Cheyenne, was made United States District Attorney, to fill the place of Carey, lately appointed Associate Justice. The nomination was made within an hour after the request was submitted by the gentlemen named to Attorney General Williams.

TREASURY DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that an immigrant from the eastern provinces of Canada may pass with his team, vehicle, and household effects through the Northwestern States to Manitoba, Red River, without payment of duty, on giving his personal transportation bond, properly secured, on any route or in any manner he chooses. Circulars to Collectors at ports of entry, giving full instructions, are in course of preparation, and will be issued in a few days.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Civil Service tried to meet to-day. Of the ten members, only four Representatives were present. No Democrats appeared, and, in the absence of a quorum, nothing could be done. Those ready for work were Kelley, Hooper, Willard, and Perry.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

The investigation into transactions of the District Government begin to-morrow. As a large number of active citizens are engaged in the matter it excites general interest here.

CHEROKEE PROTESTS.

Mr. Shanks, Chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee, has received a protest from the Cherokee delegation against any form of Territorial Government being imposed on them by Congress. The protest quotes from the treaty with the Cherokees, and the deed given for their lands as follows:

"The United States covenants and agrees that at no future time without their (the Indians) consent shall they be included within the territorial limit of any State or Territory."

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The British and American Mixed Commission adjourned to Monday, without transacting any business.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Edward P. Johnson, United States Attorney for Wyoming Territory; Addison C. Gibbs, United States Attorney for Oregon; George P. Holcomb, Postmaster, Chillicothe, Ohio.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS.

Senator Nye and several other gentlemen from Nevada were before the Committee on Appropriations to-day, urging the re-establishment of the Branch United States Mint at Carson City.

Secretary Delano and the heads of the Bureaus of the Interior Department were before the same Committee with reference to an increase of appropriations for that Department. It is probable that such increase will be made.

The Committee of Ways and Means heard the tobacco men again to-day. Dr. Spencer, of Cincinnati, representing the National Tobacco Association and manufacturers of Cincinnati and Covington, advocating a uniform tax of sixteen cents on tobacco. The plug interest was severely suffering, owing to the present tax [illegible] that branch of the trade. A uniform tax of sixteen cents would [illegible] $25,000,000 annually, provided due care be taken in its collection. It was desirable that they should have more specific details in the law, so that there may not be so many decisions of the Commissioner which were not always uniform.

Mr. Pepers, of St. Louis, said he had never yet seen a poor man who was unable to buy chewing tobacco, and appealed for relief to the plug men, who are suffering from fine-cut competition.

Mr. Bagley, of Detroit, in addition to what he said yesterday, remarked that all the tobacco manufacturers are making money, and did not believe the people wanted any change in the law.

CONDITION OF THE CHICAGO BANKS.

The Chicago banks, according to the latest official statement, show 10 per cent better reserve than the banks of any other city excepting Albany.

THE TANNING INTEREST.

The Senate Committee on Finance, to-day, gave a hearing to a delegation consisting of F. M. [illegible], Chauncey Coon, Stephen Dow, and R. [illegible] Pomeroy, of Boston, and George W. Allen, of [illegible], who asked for the removal of duty on [illegible], a corresponding reduction of duty on leather, and renewal of the duty on bark extract. The members of the committee promised to give the subject the consideration which its importance merits.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The House Commission on the revision of the laws, to-day unanimously authorized Mr. Sloss, of Alabama, to bring in a bill allowing persons in the South having claims against the Government, which accrued prior to the war, to sue for them, without being required to establish their loyalty.

NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The New Orleans special Committee have left the city. General Emory telegraphed to the War Department to-day: "All quiet, and [illegible]

parties seem to be preparing for Congressional investigation."

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: Assistant Assessors—Alex. Cope, to the Third District of Ohio; James W. Wright to Nevada; Henry Ephraim Morgan, to the First District of Ohio; Thomas S. Howard, to Seventh District of Kentucky; Theodore C. Tracy, to the Fifth District of Kentucky. Gaugers—Charles N. Evans, Fifth District of Tennessee; Granville C. Ricks, Sixth District of Tennessee.

SENATOR CLAYTON'S CASE.

The Senatorial Investigation Committee in Senator Clayton's case, had before it Representative Edwards, who modified his denial of the previous day of any knowledge of combinations to elect Clayton as Senator. O. P. Snyder, member from the Second Arkansas District, was positive in his denial of any knowledge of a corrupt coalition to elect Clayton.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

DUPLICATE CHECKS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, a resolution passed, authorizing disbursing officers to pay duplicate checks.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill making an appropriation to carry out such Civil Service rules as were adopted by the President. Referred.

INFORMATION CALLED FOR.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the President was requested to send to the Senate the amounts of money received and disbursed by the Government since March, 1869, with the amount of embezzlements; the amount remaining charged to Internal Revenue officers; the number of defaulters; the number prosecuted; a statement of the criminal proceedings instituted under the Internal Revenue laws; the number of officers receiving pay from the Government who have been dispensed with since March, 1869, and the saving thereby; also, the same information with reference to the last Administration.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. MORTON, by consent, modified his resolution so as to fix the 29th day of May for adjournment.

There were two amendments pending: Mr. Sumner's, providing that Congress shall not adjourn until after it shall have passed the supplementary Civil Rights bill, and Mr. Schurz', providing that it shall not adjourn until after a revision of the Tariff and Internal Revenue laws, and a reform of the civil service.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the resolution. He thought it an extraordinary resolution, as it had originated in the Senate. Heretofore such resolutions had come from the House. There was no occasion for the resolution, as a majority could adjourn at any time.

Mr. THURMAN approved the resolution. If it passed, the people would come to the conclusion that there was to be nothing done in the way of reform. He also protested against the practice of postponing Appropriation bills to the close of the session.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The morning hour expired and the Amnesty bill came up, and, on motion of Mr. LOGAN it was laid aside, and the bill for the relief of Chicago was taken up.

The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) yesterday, specifying the building materials upon which the drawback is to be allowed.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to amend so as to make the bill apply also to Manistee, in Michigan.

Mr. CARPENTER suggested Peshtigo.

Mr. CHANDLER said he would leave that for the Senator from Wisconsin to insert, but he favored its insertion. He said further, that their had been greater suffering proportionately from fires in Michigan than from the Chicago fire, and insisted that if the sufferers in Chicago were to be relieved in this way so should the sufferers in his State.

Mr. LOGAN insisted that the case of Chicago was exceptional, and that its relations to the commerce of the country made its destruction by fire a national calamity, whereas the towns destroyed in Michigan and Wisconsin were only of local importance. He charged Mr. Chandler with want of magnanimity, and said that his colleague (Mr. Ferry, of Mich.), who was a leading lumber merchant, had been more generous to the people of Chicago, having refused to agree to the proposal of his fellow lumber merchants to raise the price of lumber $4 per thousand immediately after the fire.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) said he would vote for the bill if it could be amended by being made applicable to Manistee, and Holland, and Saginaw, which had suffered more in proportion than Chicago. Even with these amendments, however, the bill could not secure his unqualified approval, because the effect of it would be to impose on Michigan, a lumbering State, more than her fair share of relief, which it would give to Chicago. He would prefer a direct appropriation for the relief of the sufferers.

Mr. SCOTT thought that the bill was unconstitutional, because it would discriminate in favor of the port of Chicago, while the Constitution forbids any discrimination in favor of any port. He agreed with Mr. Ferry that the best way of relieving the sufferers would be by a direct appropriation.

Mr. CARPENTER said he would support both the bill and amendments.

Mr. WILSON thought that money was made to do good with, and said he would vote for the bill without amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN concurred in Mr. Scott's views.

Mr. TRUMBULL made a pathetic appeal for the passage of the bill without amendment, and announced that the people of Buenos Ayres had contributed to the relief of Chicago.

Mr. CARPENTER read a passage from Mr. Trumbull's speech on the bill for the relief of Portland, to show that he was then opposed to Congress making charitable appropriations. Chicago, he said, had always been assuming and arrogant, and, on account of her size and importance, had attracted more than her fair share of the sympathy and charity of the world. She had certainly suffered terribly, but the people of Michigan and Wisconsin had suffered more, in proportion, and their losses were of a character that could not be so readily repaired by capital as Chicago losses. This bill involved no constitutional question. It was merely a measure of charity, and he hoped that no one would attempt to limit the operation of the nation's charity by State lines.

Mr. CONKLING favored the extension of the bill to the sufferers in Michigan and Wisconsin, but thought the best way to give relief was by direct appropriation.

The discussion continued at length. All the amendments were voted down, and the bill, as reported from the Committee, passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EDUCATIONAL FUND BILL.

The bill reported yesterday, to establish an Educational Fund was taken up.

Mr. PERCE, of Mississippi, made a speech in favor of the bill. He said that prominent educators and men prominent in the labor question looked toward the proceeds of the public lands for the education of the people. Laborers, who constituted four-fifths of the people, too, considered that the land was theirs. It was not proposed by the bill to supersede the common school system, but rather to strengthen it.

Mr. KERR proposed to make the bill the special order for a certain day.

Mr. PERCE declined.

Mr. McINTYRE, a member of the Educational Committee, opposed the bill, saying that the question of education should be left to the States.

The bill went over till to-morrow.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PETITION.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) presented a petition of 35,000 women of America for a declaratory law to assure their right of suffrage. He assured the House that, in his judgement, as surely as the sun rolled on its course the right asked for by this petition would be accorded to the women citizens of the United States. He asked that the petition, which he partly unrolled to the great amusement of the members, might be referred to the Judiciary Committee, which was done.

COMMERCE.

Mr. SHELLABERGER, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution directing the Committee to inquire, first, whether the commerce of several States was injuriously affected by any inadequacy in the present means of land transportation, or by any combination or monopoly in the control or ownership thereof, or by means of any excessive, inequitable rates of freight or fare charged by common carriers, or by means of other burdens or restraints imposed on such commerce by carriers.

Second, Whether commerce with foreign nations and on the coasts and waters of the United States, or at any part thereof, is subjected to any oppressive or illegal requirements or restraints, under quarantine, health, or other laws or customs of any State.

Third, Whether, at any ports of the United States, American seamen or foreign immigrants, on arriving thereat, are subjected to wrongs or deprivations which require legislation; and,

Fourth, What legislation or other means is requisite to relieve, revive, and sustain the tonnage and foreign commerce of the United States; the committee or sub-committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to sit at such places as may be convenient.

The resolution, which was reported unanimously from the Committee, was adopted.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the General Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment repealing all laws that authorize the publication of the laws in newspapers.

Mr. MAYNARD objected to it as out of order in proposing to change an existing law.

The objection was sustained and the amendment excluded.

A provision to pay for such advertising was then inserted, on motion of Mr. POMEROY, and was sustained by Mr. MAYNARD, and opposed by Messrs. GARFIELD and SARGENT.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to strike out the clause respecting the law establishing a branch mint at Carson City, Nevada, and to insert an appropriation of $50,000 for carrying it on.

After a long discussion the amendment was adopted.

After progressing as far as page 36 of the bill, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

### THE WEST.

**Heavy Snow Storm in Colorado—Two Persons Killed by a Powder Explosion.**

DENVER, Col., Jan. 24.—After three weeks of very fine weather, a sudden change took place about 6 o'clock yesterday, when a severe gale, accompanied with snow, set in, and for several hours raged with great fury. The thermometer fell about 46 degrees during the night. The storm reached Santa Fe south, and Georgetown west. At Denver, this morning, the thermometer was 10 below; at Central, 20—the coldest known for years; at Colorado Springs, 19.

A terrible accident occurred at Clear Creek Canon, near Golden City, yesterday, on the extension of the Colorado Central Road. A number of laborers were engaged in attempting to dry a box of Hercules powder at a camp-fire, when the powder exploded, killing two men—John Hughes and Barney Bloom—and seriously wounding several others.

**War Department Weather Prognostics.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The barometer will continue rising on Wednesday, east of the Mississippi Valley, with continued westerly to northerly winds, and clear and pleasant weather very generally. The winds over the Gulf States veering possibly to the easterly with increased cloudiness.

## STATE LEGISLATURES.

**Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.**

**Progress Made in the Senate on the Revenue Bill.**

**The Section Allowing Deduction of Debts Agreed to.**

**Nelson's Eminent Domain Bill Defeated in the House.**

**The Chicago Police Commissioners' Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the Senate.**

**Fees and Salaries—The House Committee's System of Classification Sustained.**

### ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FEES AND SALARIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.—The morning hours in the House were spent on the Fees and Salaries bill, and some progress made. By a very strong vote members decided to adhere to the principles of classification as laid down in the bill, and have thereby assumed a position directly contrary to that of the Senate on this point. After settling this question, they went on to consider in detail the fees given Clerks of Circuit Courts, and had nearly finished them when the Committee rose. Consideration of the bill will be resumed to-morrow morning. The Revenue bill was again thrust aside by its newer rival, for many members who would not feel like openly voting to put it out of the way, acquiesce without much hesitancy in this indirect way of disposing of it, and look for the coming of the Senate bill on Revenue as a bill with some importance.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

In the evening, Nelson's Eminent Domain bill came upon its third reading, and so great was the interest on the subject, and so full were the galleries, that this much-talked-of matter was again discussed at great length by those who had, and who had not, previously opened their mouths on the subject. As usual there was much loose talk, and it was stated that the passage of the bill would stop all improvements in Chicago, whereas all it will stop is the taking of land for streets and alleys, and paying for it. Mr. Morrison, of Monroe, moved a reconsideration. Mr. Dixon moved to lay on the table. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 74; nays, 69. A motion to refer the bill back to the Committee of the Whole was lost. The vote taken on the final passage of the bill resulted—yeas, 71; nays, 71; as follows:

YEAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allen, | Jeffries, | Olson, |
| Armstrong, | Johnston, | Phelps, |
| Boyer, | Jones (Marshall), | Ralls, |
| Boyd, | Kelly, | Reinhardt, |
| Burnside, | Knoles, | Reiss (Logan), |
| Carls, | Langston, | Riggs, |
| Carpenter, | Latimer, | Riley, |
| Cavan, | Lehman, | Roberts, |
| Cloud (Macoupin), | Manly, | Rodgers (Madison), |
| Cloud (Morgan), | Mastenberg, | Rodgers (Platt), |
| Conch, | McKinney, | Rowley, |
| Cummings, | McElwell, | Ryan, |
| Edgcomb, | McMasters, | Shaw, |
| Elcharty, | Merritt, | Sheldon (Warren), |
| Fouke, | Miller (Madison), | Sullivan, |
| Fuller, | Miller (St. Clair), | Taylor, |
| Funk, | Morrill, | Trimble, |
| Gaines, | Morrison (Cook), | Vocke, |
| Galbraith, | Morrison (Monroe), | Waters, |
| Gallagher, | Morse, | Webb, |
| Haines, | Neece, | Whitney, |
| Herdman, | Nelson, | Mr. Speaker. |
| Hinchcliffe, | North, | |
| Hunter, | | |

NAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adams, | Foss, | Powell, |
| Austin, | Galloway, | Price, |
| Berry, | Goodell, | Rice (Peoria), |
| Braden, | Hall, | Rice (Sangamon) |
| Brayton, | Hay, | Richardson, |
| Bristow, | Heafield, | Root, |
| Brooks, | Hildrup, | Ross, |
| Brown (Macon), | Humphrey, | Sage, |
| Burley, | Kenny, | Seaton, |
| Campbell, | Kerrick, | Sheldon (Champaign), |
| Casey (Jefferson), | King (Cook), | Sherrill, |
| Casey (Shelby), | King (Greene), | Short, |
| Clow, | Koerner, | Smith (Ogle), |
| Collins, | Landrum, | Springer, |
| Curtis, | Mason, | Stewart, |
| Daniels, | Mayo, | Stilwell, |
| Davis, | McConnell, | Strong, |
| Derrickson, | Meeker, | Townsend, |
| Dixon, | Miller (Kane) | Turner, |
| Dwight, | Moffitt, | Waite, |
| Easton, | Morgan, | Watkins, |
| Eberz, | Morris, | Williams, |
| Egan, | Phillips, | Williamson. |
| Elder, | Pixley, | |

BENEFITS.

It has nothing to do with special assessments for paving streets, making sewers, &c. This bill neither gives nor takes away the power to make them. It deals with eminent domain, while special assessments belong under taxing power. This bill might pass, and the General Incorporation law, giving cities power to make improvements by special taxation might also pass, and there would be no inconsistency. The result is exceedingly gratifying to the opponents of the bill. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table, and that settles the matter.

COOK COUNTY BILLS.

Among the bills introduced by the Cook County Senators, which came up this morning in the Senate, was Carter's bill for a new assessment in Winetka, which was slightly amended, and Dore's bill for a reformation of street car systems, to enable people to get seats therein, which was reported back without amendment. Jewett's bill to reduce the pay of Chicago Police Commissioners was ordered to a third reading.

SENATE REVENUE BILL.

After a long and not very profitable discussion the Senate reached a vote on Washburne's motion to strike out the sections of the Revenue bill which allow of deduction of debts in listing credits. The result was: yeas 14, nays 30. This settles the question, and the fight on this most serious matter being over it is likely that the bill will soon pass with hardly an alteration.

CHICAGO MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The House took up this evening the subject of the reports on the Governor's Message and listened with great attention to the able and carefully prepared speech of Mr. Shaw, who indulged in no mere words, but confined himself very closely to a purely legal argument. There seeming to be no disposition to debate the matter further this evening, it will be resumed to-morrow.

**Regular Report of Proceedings.**

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.

Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., Senator FULLER presiding.

ABSENTEES.

Bishop, Jackson (sick), Little (sick).

PENITENTIARY REPORT.

Mr. PIERCE submitted the report of the Committee on the Penitentiary Investigation. Tabled and twenty thousand copies ordered printed.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. LANGLEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill relating to District Courts, which was tabled indefinitely.

REVENUE BILL.

Several attempts to postpone the Revenue bill were made, and failed. Consideration of that bill was resumed.

Mr. WHITING took the floor, which he held until 12 o'clock, when he yielded for a motion to adjourn, in all of which time he said nothing that had not been said before.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

EXEMPTION OF HOMESTEAD.

The special order was set aside to allow Mr. Richardson to report a bill from the Committee on Judiciary relating to exemption of homestead from forced sale, and exemption of certain personal property from distress for rent.

PENITENTIARY DEBTS.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill to appropriate $175,000 to pay the debts of the Penitentiary.

OTHER COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. STARNE, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred Mr. Dore's Horse Railroad bill, reported the same back without amendment.

Mr. JEWETT, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the Chicago Police Commissioners bill, recommending its passage. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. JEWETT, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back Senate bill 230, to authorize the assessment of property, levy and collection of taxes in municipal corporations where the assessment rolls have been lost or destroyed, with amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the communication from the Adjutant General relating to the indebtedness of the general government for arms furnished by the State. Two hundred and fifty copies ordered printed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill relating to the redemption of real estate sold under execution.

The special order was called and again laid aside.

Mr. CRAWFORD, from the Committee on Finance, reported back bills to pay the indebtedness of the Soldiers' Orphans Home, and to complete the Industrial University. Ordered to a third reading.

POWERS OF CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Mr. EDSALL called up Senate Bill 43, to extend the powers of Judges of Circuit Courts, in vacations to which he made immaterial amendments. Ordered to a third reading.

REFORM SCHOOL DEBTS.

Mr. McNULTA from the Committee on Finance, reported back Senate bill 341 to pay the debts of the Reform School, with a substitute, on which a warm discussion arose as to whether the State should pay 10 or 6 per cent interest or any interest at all.

STALE WIT.

Mr. KERR introduced a series of resolutions of a nature meant to be funny, tending to ridicule the arguments on the Revenue bill, which was so palpable in some of its hits as to be characterized by Mr. Whiting as a direct insult, and he proceeded to make remarks based upon that belief.

Mr. KERR made an apology, which Mr. WHITING characterized as lame, and that he was "not inclined to accept."

Mr. KERR again made an attempt to apologize.

Mr. WHITING said it was hard to say which is the most of an insult, the apology or the resolution. He also complained that the reporters insulted him by making fun of the measure.

REVENUE BILL TAKEN UP.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Revenue bill.

Mr. WHITING concluded at 4 p. m., and was followed by Mr. ANDERSON, who failed to say anything new.

Mr. EDSALL followed against the amendment.

The debate was closed by Mr. STARNE, who argued in favor of the amendment.

Whiting's amendment to the amendment which makes deductions general, was lost—ayes 9; nays 35.

NAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexander, | Early, | Peirce, |
| Allen, | Eddy, | Reddick, |
| Anderson, | Edsall, | Richardson, |
| Bangs, | Flagg, | Senter, |
| Bowman, | Fuller, | Strevell, |
| Boyd, | Harlan, | Underwood, |
| Bush, | Hunter, | Van Dorston, |
| Carter, | Jewell, | Washburn, |
| Crawford, | Langley, | Wilkinson, |
| Daggett, | Marsh, | Williams, |
| Donahue, | McNulta, | Woodard. |
| Dore, | Nicholson, | |

Mr. WASHBURN'S amendment was lost,—yeas, 14; nays, 30, as follows:

YEAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anderson, | Holcomb, | Solomon, |
| Bowman, | Kerr, | Starne, |
| Bush, | Landrigan, | Washburn, |
| Hampton, | Laning, | Whiting. |
| Harlan, | Nicholson, | |

NAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexander, | Eddy, | Reddick, |
| Allen, | Edsall, | Richardson, |
| Bangs, | Flagg, | Senter, |
| Boyd, | Fuller, | Strevell, |
| Carter, | Hunter, | Underwood, |
| Crawford, | Jewell, | VanDorston, |
| Daggett, | Langley, | Vaughan, |
| Donahue, | Marsh, | Wilkinson, |
| Dore, | McNulta, | Williams, |
| Early, | Pierce, | Woodard. |

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

Mr. TOWNSEND introduced a bill to amend the revised statutes in regard to chattel mortgages.

READING OF BILLS.

Senate bills were read a second time.

THE FEES AND SALARIES BILL

was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debate resumed on the question of classification.

Mr. CAREY offered a substitute for the section making two classes, second including only Cook County.

Mr. SHAW opposed it, and wanted the bill as it was.

Mr. MORGAN opposed the substitute, but wanted the maximum of the first-class raised to forty thousand, since in some of the counties in the second-class the fees allowed by the bill were not large enough to pay the clerks.

Mr. RYAN coincided with the latter part of Mr. Morgan's remarks, and wanted but two classes, Cook County being one.

Mr. Carey's substitute was voted down, and the amendment fixing the maximum of first-class at 40,000 was lost.

The section was adopted.

The next section, fixing the fees of Clerk of Circuit Court, was very long and detailed.

Mr. RICE, of Sangamon, thought the fees were too small for second-class counties, and would, at the proper time, offer amendments. This list of fees was taken up by classes, and numerous amendments offered, some of which were adopted.

The Committee rose, and the bill was made the special order for 10:15 to-morrow.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

EVENING SESSION POSTPONED.

The proposed rule for evening session on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings to read bills was laid on the table—yeas, 58; nays, 54.

THE EMINENT DOMAIN BILL

was taken up, the question being on its passage.

Mr. ROOT wanted the farmers to give cities the same power they had granted themselves in opening roads. On behalf of his constituents he asked for them the same rights granted to people in the country. Thirty-eight members had voted against his substitute, and yet voted for benefits in opening county roads.

Mr. KERRICK was so thoroughly convinced that the majority had been led into error in supporting this bill that he spoke at greater length than he otherwise would. He reviewed the legislation on the subject, and thought the Constitution, Supreme Courts, and Legislature had up to this time united in allowing benefits in compensation, and the people did not expect or want a change. He was in every respect opposed to the bill, and knew none of his constituents who favored it.

Mr. HAINES, referring to Mr. Root's statement that the House had passed a bill allowing benefits in opening roads, explained that bill, the intent of which was not what had been claimed. The principle in that bill was that benefits in common should not be considered, and the Senate amendment was receding from their position, and then replied in an exceedingly telling way to Mr. Kerrick's speech. Replying to Mr. Root he said the Constitution had fixed one rule for the city and another for the country. Nor was it contemplated that a jury was required in taking lands by a city for opening streets therein.

Mr. MORRISON (Monroe) reaffirmed his opposition to the doctrine of special benefits, and wanted the bill to be voted for on its merits without paying regard to votes given on other measures. He had spent some months in condemning lands for railroads in which he was interested, and it had become so convinced of the infamy of the present Eminent Domain law that he had determined to support this bill, to which he had once been rather opposed. The people had voted for the section in the Constitution refusing to allow counties and towns to subscribe to railroads, and yet they were now trying to put off the expense on individuals lying immediately on the line of road.

Mr. LANDRUM moved to refer the bill back to the Committee of the Whole, so as to put in an amendment saving the Drainage law.

Mr. NELSON opposed, and thought the issue plain, and they had better vote. His bill, if passed, did repeal the Drainage law so far as allowing benefits was concerned.

Mr. KING (Cook) opposed the bill, as did Mr. TURNER, the latter pointing out what he thought specially objectionable features of the bill, so far as cities and villages were concerned; especially in Chicago, where he believed it would lead to great corruption and do great injury. He gave his ideas of just compensation, of which he held benefits were a part.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order was the report on the Governor's Message.

Mr. KING, of Cook, offered the following substitute for the resolutions of the majority report:

WHEREAS, On the 8th and 9th of October last, a large portion of the city of Chicago was destroyed by fire; and

WHEREAS, At the time of and preceding such destruction, it was believed that the peace and tranquility of that city was endangered; and, acting on that belief, such precautionary measures were adopted as were thought to be for the best interests of the city; and

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives of the State of Illinois should, and will, insist upon the privilege, right, and ability and duty, of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments of this State to manage the affairs of the State within its proper sphere, in its own manner, subject to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State, and laws thereof, without any interference from any source whatever; and

WHEREAS, No intention or attempt has been manifested by any officer of the United States Government so far as is known to this House, to illegally interfere with any Department of the Government of this State;

*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this House no just cause of complaint exists against President Grant, General Sherman, or Sheridan, for any act done by them, or either of them, in their efforts to preserve the peace and tranquility and property of the citizens of Chicago at the time of and immediately succeeding the terrible calamity above referred to.

The next resolution thanks the Governor for promptly acting in Chicago, and says it is his duty to protest against any unlawful interference with the civil powers when in his opinion a case may arise.

Mr. HAINES moved to strike out after the preamble and insert the following:

*Resolved*, That the so-called military occupation of Chicago by the troops of the United States, and by troops raised under orders of the commanding officer of the United States forces in said city, subsequent to the conflagration of Oct. 9, 1871, should be discussed and decided upon the well-known principles of constitutional law, applicable to the existing facts in the case.

*Resolved*, That the military should be in strict subordination to the civil power, and we regard any infraction of this principle as a matter of vital concern, establishing a precedent dangerous to liberty, and we believe that the military should never be called upon to interfere in the domestic affairs of any State or city, except in the mode pointed out by the Constitution and laws of the land.

*Resolved*, That we declare as unlawful and an infraction of the Constitution, both of this State and the United States, the said so-called military occupation; yet, in the view of the trying circumstances, and the great calamity existing when this military power was exercised, we exonerate the Federal Government and Federal military authorities from intent to wilfully trespass upon the Constitutional rights of this State, or to interfere with the properly constituted authorities during the emergency created by the recent fire.

*Resolved*, That the protest of the Executive of this State against a violation of the Constitution was the performance of a duty imposed upon him by his office, and establishes a valuable precedent, which is hereby approved.

The House, on motion of Mr. HAINES went into Committee of the Whole—Yeas, 67; nays, 59.

Mr. SHAW (Carroll) had hoped the matter might have slept in committee, but it had not, and the Legislature was called on to take action. He did not believe it was a political question, but rested on the great principles of Government, which alone should be considered without regard to party politics on the policy. The resolutions last offered had his hearty approval. The first two were legal conclusions, which would not be disputed. The third declared the occupation of Chicago illegal, but exonerated the Federal authorities from any intent to do wrong. The fourth endorsed the Governor. The resolutions censured nobody and praised nobody, unless impliedly of certain military officers, but it recognized no one by name. Certain persons were implicated, and they could not help mentioning them; but beyond that lay the great principle. Both the General and Governor had done much for Chicago, but the latter had been the first to send supplies and money. They had but to read his message at the last special session to see what his sympathy was, and he had used his personal efforts to get the Relief bill through. Both men stood equal as benefactors, and both were of high military rank. He would not tarnish Sheridan's record, but he could not forget that the Governor had also a high military position. They could learn in Kentucky how he did his duty, and how, when indicted, he had appeared in Court, and while controlling all the Courts, bowed to the civil law. That was one of the evils that was to live through ages. He recognized the emergency which had existed in Chicago, and in the presence of which for the time, all laws stood still, except the law of self-preservation; but the members of the House, who liberated prisoners from jail, had no right to do it the day before, or two days after, the fire. They had a right to call on Sheridan or any one to help them, but there came a time when that emergency ended, and on that members differed. He did not expect people to hunt for laws during a fire; but how long did that last?

He next came to the legal propositions. If any one was indicted for killing Grosvenor, and the defence were to put in the form of a plea the fire, and the raising of the company was pleaded in justification, no Court would sustain it. The question was when could the military of the State or nation interfere in the affairs of a municipality or State, and then go to the facts of the case. The Federal Constitution gave the President control of the United States forces, if necessary of all the militia. The State Constitution gave about the same powers to the Governor, who was directed to enforce the laws, and who was commander of the State forces and the militia. In municipalities there were Courts to enforce the laws through their officers—Sheriffs and Marshals. If there was a riot, the constitutional mode of putting it down was first by the Sheriff, who could call on the whole power of the county. If he was unable, he called on the Governor of the State or Legislature, if in session. The Governor could call out the militia, but if they were not able to deal with it, then the Governor called on Congress, or the President, in recess, and asked for a force to help the State. Legally, they could do it in no other way. If the insurrection was so strong as to make it necessary to declare the war civil, the law stood still, and martial law took its place. He defined the distinction between them. Unless martial law was proclaimed military law could not be exercised over any citizen. There were many cases to support his position, but he referred to three only, the first being in 7 Howard, growing out of the military occupation of Rhode Island during the Dorr rebellion; the opinion by Justice Taney, which was strongly on his side of the case. The next case was from 44 Ills., the case of Johnson vs. J. Russell Jones, where the laws, in his opinion, indirectly censured President Lincoln, yet exonerated him from blame. He read from the minority report, which said that much done had been done in violation of law, but, owing to the circumstances, mercy tempered justice. That was all he wanted. The next case was by Judge Williams, of Chicago, in 35 Ills., growing out of an old shanty pulled down by soldiers at Camp Douglas. They were sued, and Judge Arrington argued their lack of bad intent, but Judge Williams fined the parties. Would he decide the same way now? Then he appreciated the slightest encroachment of military power on the poorest citizens. Referring to the emergency at Chicago, he thought it overestimated, and quoted the reports of Sheridan and others. They needed troops at Chicago, but why not send for State troops? He stated what the military occupation of Chicago consisted in, and followed by denying that the resolutions censured the Administration, and by calling attention to the manner in which the President had acted in regard to New Orleans recently, not to protest against the violation of law in Chicago would be to set a precedent dangerous to liberty and contrary to the creed of the Republican party. They wanted a precedent against encroachments of the military on the civil liberty.

Mr. HAINES moved to rise, and sit to-morrow evening. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

### WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 24.—The Senate, this morning, concurred in the Assembly joint resolution directing the Secretary of State to furnish the Chicago Law Institute a set of laws and public documents of Wisconsin.

Bills were introduced to exempt maps and papers in abstract offices from attachment and sale on execution; providing that Justices of the Peace shall not act as counsel or attorneys in any suit or action previously determined by themselves, nor shall they try any civil action commenced by themselves; also, authorizing the Superintendent to countersign diplomas granted by the Board of Regents of the State University to graduates of colleges, of letters of college arts, and to give such diplomas the force of law.

The veto of the Governor of the bill extending the powers of the Dells Investigating Committee, was discussed for some two hours. Senator Magoon delivered an able argument in favor of the bill, and the debate was participated in by Senators Reed, Williams, and Jones, in favor of sustaining the Governor, and Senators Belden, Clark, and Foster for the bill. The vote on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the Governor's objections, was as follows:

*Ayes*—Senators Belden, Clark, Foster, Hulbert, Irish, Kreiss, Lindsley, Magoon, Morgan, Pratt, Schmidt, Thorp, Wagner, Woodman—14.

*Nays*—Senators Blair, Cameron, Collody, Davis, Eaton, Griswold, Hughes, Holloway, Jones, Little, Munn, Mitchell, Nelson, Quimby, Reed, Williams—16.

The Lieutenant Governor announced as members of the Joint Committee on Apportionment: Senators Griswold, Foster, Holloway, Nelson, Morgan, and Mitchell, and the Joint Committee on General Laws made necessary by the Constitutional Amendment, Senators Magoon, Williams, Jones, Clark, and Reed.

In the Assembly, petitions were presented for a law to prevent the evils resulting from the liquor traffic; the renewal of the St. Croix land grant, and some local matters.

The report of P. B. Jewell, Lumber Inspector of the Fourth District, and the St. Croix, showed 37,827,364 feet of logs scaled last year.

An amendment to the Constitution was offered limiting the power of municipalities to contract debts to [illegible] per cent of their assessed valuation, and requiring a levy of taxes for this payment.

Bills were introduced to authorize Justices warrants for $200; to make as additional cause for divorce the procuring by a wife of an abortion on herself or another person, or administering by the husband or wife to the other person of drugs to injure health or destroy life, the wife not to have alimony when guilty; to repeal law for the registration of voters; to repeal Chapter 144, laws of 1869, relating to a lien on logs and lumber.

The Senate joint resolution for an addition of two to the Congressional Apportionment Committee was concurred in, amended so as to add one from the Senate and two from the Assembly.

The Senate resolution for a committee of inquiry as to the validity of the last Constitutional Amendment, was referred to the Joint Committee on Revision of the Laws.

### KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Jan. 24.—In the Senate to-day a resolution instructing Senators to vote for Sumner's One Term amendment to the Federal Constitution was defeated, after a long debate, by a vote of 7 to 17.

The House had a spirited discussion, lasting all day, over the Senate resolution, providing for an investigation of the Senatorial election last winter. An amendment was adopted giving the Committee power to investigate the Senatorial election in 1867, when Pomeroy and Ross were elected by a vote of 68 to 28, all of Caldwell's friends voting for it.

The resolution as amended then passed with but nine negative votes.

The resolution goes back to the Senate for concurrence.

In the course of the debate Governor Robinson said two men with about an equal amount of money came here last winter, intending to purchase a seat in the United States Senate. One of them found he had enemies that could not be bought, and that he could not succeed. Therefore he sold out his forces to his opponent. It was because the purchase money for the votes transferred had not been paid, and some other promises had not been fulfilled, that this move for an investigation was had by men who had been honored by the Republican party, had got a Democratic paper to make the charges that no Republican paper could be found to make.

### IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 24.—In the Senate, bills were introduced in favor of Superior Courts in cities of a certain class; relative to fences along lines of railroads; to create a Thirteenth Judicial District in the eastern part of the State; to protect persons in the possession of personal property, and to provide for the establishment of public libraries in townships and independent school districts.

Resolutions were presented asking for a bill making Orphans' Homes permanent institutions; for the establishment of one Normal School in each Congressional District; for the protection of the ballot and ballot-boxes, and for adopting a system of independent school districts.

In the House bills were introduced to encourage the planting and growing of trees; to construct bridges at the expense of two or more counties; limiting the time in which the legality of organized cities, incorporated towns, or other civil or municipal corporations can be questioned by suit or otherwise.

In the Legislative Joint Convention to-day, R. P. Clarkson of the *State Register*, was elected State printer; J. J. Smart of the Waterloo *Courier*, State binder; and Seth Craig, of Council Bluffs, Warden of the State Penitentiary.

### OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 24.—In the House, this afternoon, bills were passed to authorize Building and Loan Associations to increase their capital stock on a vote of a majority of the stockholders; also, a bill to authorize County Commissioners to provide offices for County Surveyors at county seats; to authorize colored men to act as jurors. Bills were introduced to construct gas works at the Penitentiary; to light the State buildings at Columbus; to forbid persons to gather nuts, fruits, &c., on the land of another without permission; to place billiard tables under the same restriction as other gaming tables.

### KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Jan. 24.—In the Kansas Senate, yesterday, Colonel Sneddy, in a speech on the question of appointing a committee to investigate the United States Senatorial election, last winter, said no investigation was needed to satisfy the entire people of the State that Senator Caldwell procured his election by the use of money. He said Mr. Caldwell represented no party in the State, and no combination of any interest whatever, except the interest of his own pocket.

### NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23.—There were eleven members in the House, and six in the Senate to-day, and of course no quorum, and none was expected, although every effort is being made to induce the absent members to return. The election of a new Governor will be attempted to-morrow. The order prorogueing the Legislature was ordered struck from the House Journal.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—At Albany, this morning, a bill was introduced in the State Senate, vacating the office of every Director of the Erie Railway, and ordering a new election.

—An East Saginaw special states that, on Tuesday evening, a fire destroyed a small tenement on Tuscola street, near Sixth. The building was occupied by a carpenter named Roland Witz, who was absent. Mrs. Witz had just gone across the street, leaving three children in the house, aged respectively 6 and 4 years and an infant of 7 months. When the fire broke out the oldest child jumped through a window and gave the alarm, but the other two could not be reached and rescued, and they were burned to death. The fire caught from the stove pipe.

## POLITICAL.

**Mass Convention of Liberal Republicans at Jefferson City, Mo.**

**Speech of Gratz Brown—Letters from Senator Schurz, and Ex-Representative Fowler, of Tennessee.**

**Resolutions Adopted in Consonance with the So-Called Missouri Policy.**

**A National Convention Called to Meet in Cincinnati May 1.**

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 24.—The Liberal Republican Mass Convention met in the Hall of Representatives at noon, and is one of the largest ever assembled in the State. It was called to order by Colonel William M. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee. Judge Debold, of Grundy County, was elected temporary President, and Colonel Lawder, Secretary. Judge Debold made a brief speech, in which he referred to the work before the Convention as a grand and noble one, hoping a movement would be inaugurated which would command the support of a majority of the American people in reform and true Republicanism.

Committees were then appointed for facilitating business, and after a stirring speech by Hon. C. P. Johnson, of St. Louis, the Convention took a recess till 2 o'clock.

The Convention is not only large in point of numbers, but contains a majority of the leaders of the Liberal Republican party of Missouri. Apparently it is composed of about the same men who figured in the bolting Republican Convention that nominated Brown for Governor. Some surprise is noticed at the character of the American element in the Convention, it being much greater than was expected, while as lookers-on there are several prominent gentlemen from other States,—Senator Fowler, of Tennessee; Judge Oliver, of Ohio; Mr. Scovill, of New Jersey, and many others, who seem to be measuring the extent of the Grant opposition in the Republican ranks here.

Nearly every county in the State is represented, and the Convention has been well worked up, considering that it is merely for consultation and the comparison of views.

A large number of people have arrived by midday trains, and the hotels and public resorts seem quite as well filled as the State House.

On reassembling this afternoon, the Committee on Resolutions reported, through their Chairman, Colonel Grosvenor. The reading of the platform called forth repeated and very enthusiastic applause, and a general storm of cheers followed the close. The resolutions, which were adopted without any dissent, are as follows:

*Resolved*, That we, the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, faithful now as we were in the dark days of civil war to the vital principles of true Republicanism, by no act or word will endanger the rightful Sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality of civil rights, or enfranchisement. To these established facts now embodied in the Constitution, we claim the loyalty of all good citizens.

*Resolved*, That a true and lasting peace can come only from such profound conciliation as enfranchisement has brought in this State, nor can that Government be pure or great in which the tax-payers have no active part. We therefore demand full and equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all, that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service, for the common welfare.

*Resolved*, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people. We demand a genuine reform of the tariff, so that those duties shall be removed which, in addition to revenue yielded to the Treasury, involve increase in the price of domestic products, and a consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests.

*Resolved*, That shameless abuses of Government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of an individual, faction, or a party, with the consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands a thorough and genuine reform of the public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget that they owe a higher duty to the country than to any party. We honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled the disclosure of grave misdeeds, and they deserve the thanks and hearty support of all good citizens.

*Resolved*, That local self-government with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority. It is time to stop the growing encroachment of Executive power, the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty, the packing of a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations, the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people, the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure the Ku-Klux disorder irreligion or intemperance, and the surrender of individual freedom to those who do not think the pursuit of happiness shall be the law of all. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order for the State's self government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and constitutional limitations of power.

*Resolved*, That true Republicanism makes it not the least of our duty to expose corruption, denounce usurpation of power, and work for the reforms necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens, to sweep from power the men who prostitute the name of an honored party to selfish interests. We therefore invite all Republicans who desire the reform herein set forth, to meet in National Mass Convention, at the city of Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday of May next, at 12 m., there to take such action as our convictions of duty and public exigency may require.

The Committee on Resolutions reported in addition resolutions recommending the Liberal Republicans of Missouri to see that they are fully represented in the Convention on the day called, and that thirty persons be specially designated to present the resolutions here adopted to that body, said persons to be selected by a Committee of five appointed by the Chair.

Colonel Burns, of Platte, being invited to address the Convention, spoke of the encroachments and abuse of power by the Federal Administration, by which he said the nation had been humiliated and the people oppressed. He thought the Democratic party as a political organization was no longer potential to accomplish the reforms the people demand.

Senator Schurz writes from Washington, Jan. 20, that the same principles the Liberal Republicans of Missouri inscribed on their banner, in 1870, are now in issue in the larger fields of national politics. The removal of political disabilities is still the subject of controversy, and the Liberal Republicans may point with pride to their wise and conciliatory action. While nowhere the civil war was carried on with more ferocity, there is no State to-day in which more unbroken peace and order prevails, or in which the new rights of the emancipated slave are more completely respected, and in which the revival of fraternal feeling is more general. When the same spirit is shown in Congress, we hope to see similar results accomplished even in those unfortunate communities where the reminiscences of the civil war are still kept alive by violent disorders caused in a great measure by the exclusion of a numerous class of influential men from the management of public affairs.

Mr. Schurz next treats of Civil Service Reform, and says, "It is not improbable in the political contests now before us the trick will be resorted of opening a prospect of reform through one influence, and of the defeat of that reform through another, for the purpose of catching reformers and sportsmen in one net." The writer expresses misgivings as to the dangerous efforts which will be made to render genuine reform impossible, and urges those whom he calls its true friends to leave to an intelligent understanding as to the steps to be taken for the promotion of so great an object.

Senator Schurz next referred to the importance of Revenue reform. He speaks of Executive usurpations of power, &c., and, alluding to the recent overthrow of the New York Tammany Ring, says that nothing could be more desirable than that this resolution should not be confined to the limits of the State or one political organization.

The letter concludes with the hope that those sincerely devoted to the great ends of public good will not let mere party dictation, or artful, uncalled-for renewals of old war cries, deter them from following the course pointed out by their sense of duty.

Joseph S. Fowler, ex-Senator of Tennessee, writes from Nashville, Jan. 21, that he looks forward to this Convention as the harbinger of a brighter day for the Republic than any that has dawned since the Declaration of Independence. He says the times demand new political morality, a dignity and personal integrity, a knowledge of the Constitution and nature of our Government, and a reverence for the rights, interests and character of the people. The tone of the Executive Department must be elevated; the principle of local self government must be maintained and respected, the function of society must not be supplanted by statute laws. The tariff on imported articles must be levied for the lowest possible revenue, not in the interests of favored and powerful manufacturers; the machinery of internal revenue must be dispensed with at the earliest possible period; the military should be returned to the lowest possible numbers, and held in complete subjugation to the civil power.

The letter concludes with the hearty endorsement of the Missouri movement, as promising not less for the Republic than what it accomplished here.

Governor B. Gratz Brown, in response to loud calls, addressed the Convention. After some preliminary remarks complimentary to the members and character of those present, he referred to the former struggles of most of them in the conflict for freedom on slave soil, amid the presence of distinguished leaders of the German phalanx in the front rank of freedom, and who now say let us go forward and make a new deliverance for the nation. Governor Brown then discussed the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and especially the one relative to the centralization of the Government. He said: "It is there you have to confront your enemy, for it is there he is surrounded with all the appliances of military support disseminating ideas that are demoralizing the public thought, and teaching it to rely upon the people and not upon their own local State, or other associations for relief, but upon the simple behest of a central power and central authority. Now, sir, for one I am free to say I do not fear the liberties of this country in the present instance, will be wrested from them by the will of any individual, however powerful he may be; but I do fear that if he is permitted to go on, the centralization of the public sentiment, the teaching of the people, to acquiesce and consent to infractions of the national constitution, invasion of the rights of States, domination by the national authority of all election control, through its hirelings of office and party machinery that you pave the way for an incipient despotism that may some day give you a bloody second or third. Have we not seen already the effects of this power in the nation since the advent of West Point to Washington city? Have we not seen placed how the military service has dominated the civil service? Have we not seen the whole body of the civil list turned into a body of personal retainers? Have we not seen the Senate of the United States dominated by a single last? Have we not seen the House of Representatives placed upon the pension list? [Loud Cheers.] Have we not seen all party machinery so corrupted that the question is not, Whom will we chose, but who is desired in Washington? Have we not seen, sir, the leading, the sole representative of one great element of our population, and certainly of the great element of the Republican strength, I mean our German fellow citizens, who have but a single representative in the Senate of the United States. Have we not seen him when he presented his card at the door of the Executive office, have it returned to him with the words 'Not in.' [Cheers.] Whilst Chandler, Cameron, Sherman, Drake, and Morton were stepping in at the side doors."

The speaker here referred to the treatment received by Sumner and Greeley, and said: "It is not necessary that I should go on with the long list of martyrdoms perpetrated in the name of freedom by those who arrogate the right to represent the Republican party of this nation. But let me tell you, gentlemen, that as strong as the President is, and I am of those who believed him to be a strong and brave, and self-willed man, there are stronger intellects behind him who have more potent influences than any he wields, and it is with that you will have to make your fight for the control of this nation."

Gov. Brown proceeded to discuss the other question presented in the resolutions. In conclusion, he complimented the Democratic party for the signs of patriotism it is exhibiting, and said that every man who assists in deciding about reform will be entitled to the honor and gratitude of this nation.

Here J. M. Scovell, of New Jersey, was called up. In the course of his remarks he denounced in bitter terms the conduct and policy of President Grant's administration, and claimed that the Liberal movement embodied the hope of good and true men of all parties.

The Committee of Five was given till the 22d of February to appoint the thirty delegates.

The Convention was addressed by Judge Oliver, of Ohio. Other speeches were made, and the Convention adjourned.

The friends of the movement appear highly pleased with the signs of prospects as developed to-day.

**Nominations Made by the Connecticut Republican State Convention—The Resolutions.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 24.—The Republican State Convention renominated Governor Jewell and the rest of the old ticket for State officers.

The following is the substance of the resolutions adopted:

The first expresses adherence to the principles of the Republican party. The second alludes to the great reduction of the national debt. The third expresses undiminished confidence in the patriotism, integrity, and ability of President Grant. The fourth demands economy and honesty in all political affairs.

The fifth urges a large reduction of taxation; efforts towards specie payments; tariff for revenue only; a perfected system of National Banks; abolition of the franking privilege, and the granting of public lands to actual settlers only.

The sixth advocates the interests of temperance, education, and labor.

The seventh commends the Legislature for correcting infamous election frauds.

The eighth denounces lobbyism.

The ninth urges the holding of corporations strictly to their charter privileges.

The tenth extends sympathy to all people struggling to be free.

The eleventh and last approves the administration of Governor Jewell.

General Hawley was elected delegate-at-large, by acclamation, to the National Convention for the First Congressional District; Bartlett Bent for the Second, and Sabin S. Sayles for the Third, and John Tweedy for the Fourth by ballot, and a number of other delegates were elected.

### INDIANA.

**Decision of Judge Gresham in the Railroad Case, at New Albany—Distribution of the School Fund—Death from Lock-Jaw.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—Judge Gresham has decided the question argued lately at New Albany, by dismissing the petition, which prayed that the Receivers of the I. C. & L. R. R. should be required to hold and manage the road as assignees in bankruptcy. The dismissal was solely on the ground that the petitioner had not proved its claim in bankruptcy.

The *Sentinel* of this city says that the $400,000 now held by the Auditor of the State for the school fund will be distributed to the counties as soon as the Board can make the distribution. It will be loaned out by the various Boards of County Commissioners, and it is generally believed that it will be eventually lost.

About three weeks since, Charles Rankin, an employe of the I. C. & L. Road, had a hand crushed. He was seized by an attack of lock-jaw yesterday morning, and died in a few hours after in the most terrible suffering.

The Radical Club in this city have made arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the late Tom Paine.


SOCIETY MEETINGS.

***Masonic.***

Thos. J. Turner Lodge, No. 409, F. & A. M.—Regular communication this Thursday evening, at the Masonic Building, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., at 7½ o'clock. Work on the F. C. Degree. By order of the W. M. LISLE BURNAM, Secretary.

***Masonic.***

Regular assembly of Oriental Sov. Consistory, S. P. R. S., at their rendezvous, in Home Lodge Hall, corner of Prairie-av. and Twenty-third-st., this Thursday evening, Jan. 25, for business and payment of dues. A convocation of the A. & A. Rite will be held. A full attendance is desired. By order of the Ill. Commander-in-Chief.

J. B. SLICHTER, Ill. Gr. Sec'y.

***Masonic.***

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scotch Rite Masons, hold their meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 to 6 p. m., at the office of V. L. Hurlbut, 304 Wabash-av. Applications should be endorsed by the presiding officer of the body. V. L. HURLBUT, Ch'n.

***I. O. of O. F.***

There will be a meeting for conferring Degrees on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 8 p. m., at the hall, 1272 State-st. MICHAEL COHEN, N. G.

H. HOPKINS, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE

# STEINWAY

UPRIGHT OR CABINET PIANO.

The superior excellence of these magnificent drawing-room instruments is attested by the constantly increasing demand for them. They are now the most popular style made. The following are some of their points of superiority:

1. They are the handsomest pianos made.
2. They occupy less room than any other.
3. They are much easier for a lady to open or close, and, when in use, no dust can enter them.
4. No other form of piano has such a pure "singing" quality of tone.
5. Though of greater capacity than the square piano, they occupy so much less floor space that place can be found for them in any room, and they can be easily moved through any ordinary door without trouble.
6. The action of every cabinet, fitting every other of the same style, if the tone fails to exactly please the purchaser, the action can be changed without changing the piano.
7. The piano is more durable, and stands in tune far longer than any other piano made.

SMITH & NIXON,
Wabash-av., cor. Sixteenth-st.

DIARIES.

1872.

# DIARIES

A large and choice variety at

108 Cottage Grove-av.

SUMNER & FULLER,
Booksellers, Stationers and Printers.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWN'S DOUBLE RUBBER

WEATHER STRIPS.

BOSLEY & CO., 117 W. Washington-st.

WANTED.

Wanted—To Rent.

I have 50 applicants for houses on the avenues in all localities south and west. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEAP AND STRONG

FIRE-PROOF WALLS.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

329 West Madison-st.,

OPPOSITE ABERDEEN-ST.

CLEARING-OUT SALE

OF FIRST-CLASS

DRY GOODS

Both Winter and Summer Stock, together with their immense assortment of Silks, &c., saved from the GREAT FIRE.

GREAT SACRIFICES IN

SILKS!

Our entire stock of elegant Colored Fancy and Evening Silks at less than same qualities have ever been sold.

Our stock (the largest on the West Side) of the best makes of Lyons Silk, Gros Grains, Cachemires, &c., at prices unequalled.

Large line of Dark Fancy Silks, neat styles, 75c yard, formerly $1.25.

Black Gros Grains, all silk, warranted, $1 per yard.

Blk. Gros, better and heavier goods, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.60 and $2, much under value.

Richest and best qualities of "Bonnet's," "Guinet's," "Ponson's" and "Tappissier's" Black Silks, warranted under value.

Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets at immense reduction, from $2 per yard upward.

PAISLEY SHAWLS will be slaughtered.

The centre Tables will contain 500 Lots of Dress Goods, at 12 1-2, 20, 25, and 30 cts., almost half-price.

Neat Black and White Dark Check Poplins at 17 1-2 cts. yard.

Large line Dark Ground Stripe Poplins, 25 cts.

Assorted lot Plain Silk Eettes and Poplins, 30 cts., very cheap.

Felt Skirts, usual $3.50 quality for $1.75.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

All Linen Diced Table Linens, 30 cts. yd., upward.

Good, heavy, Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. yd., up.

Fine, wide, and heavy Unbleached Damask, 75c., worth $1.

Red and White Table Damasks, 6-4 inch, at 85 cents yard.

Bargains in Linen Napkins, from $1 dozen up.

Linen Doylies from 50c. dozen up.

Job lot Linen Huck Towels for $1 dozen, very cheap.

Special Bargains in Linen Towels, at 15c. and 20c. each.

Good Brown Crash, all linen, 10 cts. yard.

Great Sacrifice in Bedquilts!

11-4 White Bedspread, $1, worth $1.50.

Heavy White Bridal Quilts, $1.25.

Marseilles Quilts from $1.25 up.

Irish Fronting Linens, 25c. yd. up.

Ladies' Merino Ribbed Hose, 10 cts. pair.

Job lot do., much better, 12 1-2c.

Ladies' regular made White Cotton Hose, 25 cents.

Iron Frame do., 30 cts.

Ladies' Merino Underwear, 65c. each, and upward, very cheap.

Gent's Underwear at sweeping reductions.

Gents' British Sup. Stout Half Hose, 20c., a bargain.

N. B.—Same goods at same prices at our South Side Branch, No. 138 Twenty-second-st.

THE COURT HOUSE BELL.

UNIQUE AND LASTING

SOUVENIR OF CHICAGO FIRE.

Charm Bells!

☞ Made from the metal of the Chicago Court House Bell.

☞ The most unique and useful memento of the fire.

☞ A genuine relic of the great Chicago conflagration.

☞ Is worn on the watch-chain of ladies and gentlemen.

☞ Very ornamental as a charm for everybody.

☞ Each bell has a clear, sweet, ringing tone.

☞ As a souvenir, they are both unique and pretty.

☞ They are being sent daily to all parts of the world.

☞ Each little bell is beautifully and brilliantly polished.

☞ Each bell is accompanied with our certificate of its genuineness.

☞ All orders will be filled in regular rotation.

☞ The quantity of the metal is necessarily limited.

☞ Purchasers must order early—"first come first served."

☞ These bells contain the metal of the cannon used at Fort Dearborn at the time of the "Indian Massacre."

☞ No bells are genuine without our certificate bearing the names of the CHICAGO BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, also of THOS. B. BRYAN, of the Fidelity Safe Depository, Chicago.

We refer, by permission, to the following well-known gentlemen:

W. F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.

SOL. A. SMITH, President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co.

B. W. PHILLIPS, President Chicago Saving Institution and Trust Co.

THOS. B. BRYAN, President Fidelity Safe Depository.

B. H. CAMPBELL, U. S. Marshal, First Dist, Ill.

PHILIP HOYNE, U. S. Commissioner, Chicago.

NATHAN CORWITH, Capitalist.

OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER, Financial Agents, Chicago.

GURDON S. HUBBARD, Capitalist, Chicago.

WM. H. OVINGTON, Secretary West Division Railway Co., Chicago.

WM. H. BRADLEY, Clerk U. S. and Circuit Courts, Illinois.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods.

FIELD, LEITER & CO., Dry Goods.

COOK, COBURN & CO., Advertising Agents, Chicago.

We offer our goods at a price that will afford wholesalers and retailers a quick and handsome profit, and furnish with the first order for one dozen bells, and upwards, a fine photograph (large size) of our Court House in ruins, making an attractive and ornamental picture, to aid their sale.

For sale by all leading Jewellers in the country. Illustrated descriptive circulars and price list sent to dealers on application to us. Retail price, $1 each —on receipt of same, a sample bell will be sent, post paid, to any address. H. S. EVERHART & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av., Chicago, Sole Proprietors.

Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO., New York, are our Agents for the East and Europe.

LITHOGRAPHING, ETC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

EDWARD MENDEL,

LITHOGRAPHER,

ENGRAVER,

AND

ART PUBLISHER,

Twenty-second-st., cor. State,

CHICAGO.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated) [illegible]

THE

National Bank Note Company

OF NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Knickerbocker Ins. Co.

[illegible]

## THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

### Visit to the Institution by the Board of Commissioners.

### Report of Superintendent Felton on the Condition of the Prison.

### Much-Needed Improvements Suggested and Acted Upon.

The Board of Commissioners of the House of Correction held a meeting yesterday forenoon at the new Bridewell. There were present Mayor Medill, Colonel C. G. Hammond, and Louis Wahl, of the Board, and Superintendent Felton, the latter acting as Secretary. The session was largely devoted to conference with the new Superintendent on the subject of needed reforms, repairs, alterations, additions, improvements, etc., the occasion for which the Board inquired into by a personal inspection of the prison in all its departments. The change in the management of the Bridewell, from a keeper who fed prisoners at so much per diem, and made as much money as he could, to a Superintendent, well salaried, with a matron and deputy of his own choosing, and a long and valuable experience in prison management,—this change has necessitated a host of concomitant changes, the consideration of which are likely to occupy the attention of the Board for some time to come. Yesterday's meeting was the first that had been held since the instalment of Superintendent Felton in his new position, and among the important business to be transacted, was the reception of his report, showing what he thinks of the prison as it was, is, and should be.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The report of the Superintendent was submitted. He reports that he assumed his duties on the 15th inst. The personal property of the institution has been inventoried, and examination has been made into the present condition of the buildings and property, the result of which proves that there are many things to be done: First, for security from escape of inmates; second, for their proper cleanliness and health; third, for protection of property from further injury, before being repaired; fourth, for the establishment of mechanical or other industries. If

THE GROUNDS OF THE INSTITUTION

are to be cultivated, they should be thoroughly fenced, graded, and enclosed. The most economical enclosure would be a fence constructed of common lumber, 14 feet in height, with framework of sufficient strength to withstand the prairie winds. The cost would be large at best, but it would afford partial security against escape, and would save the necessity of a large guard force to prevent the same. If

THE FENCE

shall be so constructed, the Superintendent suggests that a double row of osage orange or other hedge be set out on the inside, and this, if properly protected and trimmed, would form an ornamental enclosure, beautifying the grounds at trifling cost, and, long before the fence decayed, would be sufficiently grown to afford ample security against the escape of prisoners. There would be 6,312 lineal feet of fence, which, with boards 1¼ inches thick and 14 feet high, would require 177,552 feet of timber; to which should be added posts, rails, etc., making the total amount 200,000 feet, which at $20 per 1,000, would cost $4,000. The nails, gate fixtures, tools, wages of a carpenter to oversee the work, which would be done by prison labor, would amount to about $250. The Superintendent finds but a meagre stock of

BEDDING AND CLOTHING

on hand. A supply of each kind should be obtained in sufficient quantity to furnish to each inmate a comfortable bed and a clean outfit, without the aid of the soiled garments worn when received. Shirts, chemises, underskirts, stockings, pants, coats, &c., should be in duplicate, to admit of renovation while others are in use. There are no chemises, underskirts, socks, &c., and very few pants and coats.

THE KITCHEN DEPARTMENT

are found desirable facilities for the cooking of prison food, and in good order, with the exception of the bake-oven, which is somewhat out of repair. The furniture for feeding the prisoners is insufficient, and not appropriate. The cost of supplying it in its place, as this becomes destroyed or worn, cannot be great.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

which are much needed are: In the male prison the overhauling of the cell door hangings, many of the bits having been broken, while others are quite loose, rendering it necessary to lift some of the door before they can be closed. If permitted to be left out of repair and in use, much injury may result from the delay. The repair of the door steps of each cell is required. Many are loose, many are knocked off, and others are broken from the door jamb, together with so much of the flagstone as forms all the support and protection to the stop. The construction of iron jamb and doors at all outlets to the prison, either for gates, boiler iron doors, or both, is necessary. Bathing tubs in the male hall, or near the same, for cleansing prisoners on their entrance into the prison, are needed; and also washing troughs along the halls of the male prison, for the daily use of all male inmates, should be furnished. A screen or other protection for gallery railings should be provided, to prevent falling from the galleries. The galleries should extend around the end of tiers of cells, from gallery to opposite gallery, with proper stairways to the flagging beneath. To each sewer leading from the male hall, grates should be attached as a protection from escape. It is necessary to repair shutter bars and fastenings, and to arrange them so that they may be properly locked when closed and in use.

IN THE FEMALE PRISON

the necessities are as follows: Repair of door stops, hinges, etc., as specified above; provide for locking of shutter bars as above; troughs for washing prisoners in female halls; iron jambs and doors for exits as specified above; grates or screens between banisters on gallery floors; return of gallery floors, and grates over sewer openings, as specified above.

THE FEMALE HOSPITAL.

It is necessary that the windows should be grated; chairs should be furnished, and also a cutting table for the sewing girls.

THE STEAM PIPES

over the main building should be wrapped for protection of the pipes and the saving of steam from condensation.

KEYS

for all locks should be furnished, many having been lost.

WINDOW SCREENS

are needed in windows leading out of rooms used as store rooms.

STAIRWAYS.

There is not a stairway, save only that leading through the bakery, for ascending to the second story, without going through the office and residence portion.

A DISPENSARY,

properly supplied with medicine, should be furnished.

WORKSHOPS

will be required, adapted to any kind of mechanical industry.

BLANKETS

and duplicate sheets and pillow cases for house use are needed.

THE GAS PIPE

is not yet completed, mechanics being now at work testing the same. There is but one stop valve, and that is at the end of the male hall. There should be one to each of the buildings.

HORSES AND HARNESS,

with a heavy wagon, are needed for cultivating the grounds. One of the horses now used with the omnibus is of little use, and should be sold or exchanged.

Also a horse, harness, and conveyance are needed for bringing small supplies from the city.

PAINTING.

Some parts of the building should be repainted. Such parts as could be grained should be, and the Superintendent recommends that these and all other improvements of a like character be made whenever there is skilled prison labor to do it.

ACTION ON THE REPORT.

The report was received and ordered placed upon the record of proceedings, and the Board then proceeded to take action upon its recommendations.

On motion of Commissioner Hammond, the Superintendent was authorized to purchase $200 worth of medicine; also to purchase such articles of bedding and clothing as may be indispensably necessary to keep the prison and prisoners in cleanly order.

The Superintendent, on motion, was authorized to purchase three serviceable horses or mules, a heavy wagon, a spring wagon, and single harness.

The Board directed the purchase of 350 night-soil buckets; also the construction of three bath tubs and sinks, with the necessary pipe extensions; also that the galleries and railings be extended around the ends of the cell tiers in the male and female prisons, with the necessary stairways; also that screens be placed on the gallery railings to prevent persons from falling.

A communication was received from Superintendent Felton, nominating A. G. Mack for Deputy Superintendent, and Miss Anna Ewart for Principal Matron of the House of Correction. The nominations were confirmed.

The Board then adjourned subject to the call of Mayor Medill, the Chairman.

## THE TEUTONIA POLICY HOLDERS.

### Meeting of the Chicago Creditors of the Teutonia Fire Insurance Company of Cleveland, Ohio—Attorneys to be Employed to Prosecute the Stockholders of the Company.

A meeting of the policy holders of the Teutonia Fire Insurance Company of Cleveland, Ohio, was held last evening in a beer saloon at No. 113 West Randolph street, for the purpose of taking some further action looking toward the liquidation of their claims. The meeting was more largely attended than the accommodations of the place were equal to, and the policy holders were nearly all perpendicular.

Several meetings of the same unfortunate persons had been held previously, and the law firm of Tenny, McClellan & Tenny were retained to work the case up. Mr. McClellan was sent to Cleveland, and there endeavored to force the Company into bankruptcy. He failed in this attempt, and returned to the city. The meeting last evening was to hear his report, and take action thereon.

Mr. M. Mason presided, Mr. S. Scoleman acting as Secretary.

Mr. McClellan said he had done his level best, but the laws of the State of Ohio interfered with him in his efforts, and an attempt to enforce their claims by this method [illegible] None of the stockholders were willing to pay a dollar unless compelled to do so. By the laws of the State, the stockholders were held personally responsible for twice the amount of their stock, and [illegible] from this Mr. McClellan thought there was a good chance of recovering something [illegible] the policy holders [illegible] one-third of the whole amount [illegible] recovered.

Some desultory conversation [illegible] it would appear that [illegible]

Mr. J. W. Enwright moved that the meeting accept the terms of Messrs. Tenny, McClellan & Tenny.

Mr. Tenny then produced the following resolution, already drawn up, and requested Mr. Enwright to accept it, which the latter consented readily to do:

*Resolved*, By the policy holders in the Teutonia Insurance Company, of Cleveland, here assembled, that we will place our claims against the stockholders of said company in the hands of Messrs. Tenny, McClellan & Tenny, attorneys, for settlement and collection, upon the terms proposed by them, and that we believe it for the interest of all the other policy holders in said company to take the same course.

A [illegible] vote was taken on this resolution, and some dissenting voices being heard, the Chair failed to announce the result.

At this juncture, Mr. J. English, a lawyer, suggested that he represented $10,000 in policies, and wanted to be heard. He was in favor of a contingent fee, believing that it would not be reasonably avoided. But he thought the percentage asked by Mr. Tenny too large altogether. He would like to have a committee appointed to canvass the lawyers of the city, and discover how cheaply it could done. He spoke vigorously, and awoke much feeling among his hearers.

Questions began to arise as to the probable expense to the lawyers, when Mr. English moved to lay Mr. Enwright's resolution on the table.

Mr. Enwright anticipated the move by withdrawing it.

Mr. English then, after a little quiet sparring with Mr. Tenny, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed by the present meeting to consult with leading law firms of the city, and report one week from to-night at a meeting of the policy holders upon what terms they will take and prosecute the claims of the policy holders of the Teutonia Fire Insurance Company against the stockholders of said Company under their second or double liability.

This resolution was carried by a large majority.

The Committee appointed consisted of the following gentlemen: M. A. Hartich, W. J. English, J. W. Enwright.

On motion the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. M. Mason, was added to the Committee.

The meeting adjourned, to meet one week from last evening, in the same place, to hear the report of the Committee.

The proprietor of the saloon will please gag his talkative parrot, or wring his neck three or four times, or chloroform him, or teach him, by some means or other, not to screech, bellow, howl, yell, moan, whine, or make speeches, when less gaudy, if not more sensible, bipeds have the floor.

## THE LAW COURTS.

### Verdict Against an Attorney—Assault and Battery.

### Heavy Judgments—Real Estate—$40,000 Claimed as Damages.

#### The Circuit Court.

VERDICT.

In the case of Agatha Meagher against John W. Ferrell, trover, to recover the value of a watch alleged to have been fraudulently obtained by defendant while acting as plaintiff's attorney, a verdict for $300 was returned.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

The case of Caroline Lehman against Peter Pope was on trial. This is a suit to recover for an alleged assault and battery. It is claimed that defendant was beating plaintiff's father in a saloon, and that she having interposed for the purpose of putting an end to the affair, defendant assaulted her. The defendant claims that plaintiff assailed him with a beer-keg tap, but she asserts that she raised the weapon only in the sacred cause of self-defence.

JUDGMENTS.

In the case of Edward Tompkins against Wesley Lynn, judgment was rendered for $19,415.26.

In the case of the same against the same, judgment was rendered for $17,633.75.

In the case of the same against the same, judgment was rendered for $11,769.10.

REAL ESTATE.

A bill was filed by Joseph Rolls, against the Sangamo Insurance Company and another, to compel the entry of satisfaction of a mortgage on certain lands in Putnam County, N. Y.

INSURANCE.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by George A. Springer against the Continental Insurance Company, in which damages are laid at $5,000.

REPLEVIN.

An action of replevin was commenced by Dennis Lask against Frederick O. Cariter to recover possession of a stock of crockery at No. 387 West Lake street, valued at $1,500.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Jacob P. Reed against Smith Whittier, in which damages are laid at $10,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Robert E. Moss and others, against Christopher Teglmeyer and Sebastian Werfel, in which damages are laid at $2,500.

#### The Superior Court.

REAL ESTATE.

A petition was filed by William H. Boyer, administrator, and another for leave to convey to Bartley Kavanaugh and others the fraction south of the feeder, in the west half of the southeast ¼ of Section 18, and northwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section 19, township 37 north, range 12, containing 40 acres. Also, the northeast ¼ of the southeast ¼ of Section 19, township 37 north, range 12, also containing 40 acres.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was confessed by Charles Suhle in favor of James Forsythe & Co. for $605.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A petition was filed by Luther A. Beebe and another against Thomas Armstrong and others for a mechanic's lien on certain lots on the east side of Lincoln avenue at the corner of Sedgwick street.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by the Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company of Chicago against Samuel E. Seymour, in which damages are laid at $40,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Thomas M. Jones and another against Louis C. Mickel, in which damages were laid at $1,000.

CASE.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by James F. Gettins against Moses L. Scudder, Jr., in which damages were laid at $4,000.

DEBT ON JUDGMENT.

An action of debt was commenced by Charles T. Jung against Alexander W. Boyce to recover on a judgment rendered in New York for $1,120.81 and $1,505 damages.

DIVORCE.

Mary C. Yettaw v. Julius F. Yettaw. Bill for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Married July 8, 1871.

Amelia L. Loomis v. Horace B. Loomis. Bill for divorce on the ground of adultery. Married in July, 1859.

Moses Patnous vs. Christiana Patnous. Bill for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Married Sept. 4, 1864.

#### The Criminal Court.

LARCENIES.

John Fitzgibbons was found guilty of the larceny of a clock, valued at $5.00, and a chronometer valued at $5.00, from the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and his term of imprisonment was fixed at one year in the Penitentiary.

Godfrey Blow and William Hartman pleaded guilty, under four indictments, for the larceny of 300 looking-glass plates, valued at $1 each; 110 yards of carpet, valued at $1 per yard; 17 coats, valued at $5 each; 4 vests, valued at $3 each; and 4 cases of hats, valued at $400. The property was stolen from different merchants at the time of the fire. Sentence was suspended.

Governor Scott was found guilty of the larceny of a quantity of old iron. Remanded.

## REAL ESTATE.

### Instruments Filed for Record on Wednesday, Jan. 24.

On st bet Elmira and Attica sts, and bet Halsted and Laurel sts, n f, 75x103 4-10 ft, dated Jan. 20; $2,000.

Fulton st, 125 ft e of Sangamon st, n f, 25x100 ft dated Oct. 31, 1871; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 51, and s 5 ft of Lot 50, of e ½ Block 28, of w ½ Sec. 5, 39, 14, dated March 1, 1871; consideration $900.

Vedder st, e of Halsted st, s f, undivided ½ of 22 ft to alley, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $760.

Forest av, 174 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 13, 1871; consideration, $2,000.

Forest av, 149 ft, n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 13, 1871; consideration, $2,000.

Warren av, 90 ft w of Robey st, n f, 50x124 ft, dated June 24, 1868; consideration, $5,500.

North ½ of Lots 1 and 2 of Lots 2, 3, and 4, in Block 84, School Section Addition, dated Dec. 16, 1871; consideration, $7,500.

Sixteenth st, 264 ft e of Throop st, n f, 24 ft to railroad, dated Feb. 19, 1869; consideration, $500.

Catharine st, 7 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 24x124 ft, Jan. 24; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 28 and e ½ Lot 29, of e ½ Lots 2, 3 and 4, in Block 1, Sheffield's Addition dated Jan. 24; consideration, $775.

Noble st, bet. Division and Chapin st, e f 25 ft, to alley, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $2,000.

Forest av, ne cor of Thirty-seventh st, 5 acres, dated Aug. 28, 1871; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 73 in Hull's Block 51, in Sec 30, 40, 14, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $400.

Wabash av, se cor of Thirty-first st, w f, 100x180 ft, dated Sept. 18, 1871; consideration, $20,000.

Lot 21, of 3 acres in s w cor of ne ¼ of Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $1,200.

Wesson st, 60 ft s of Elm st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 7, 1871; consideration, $750.

Lots 25 and 26, in Hurford's Lot 1, in Block 21, Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $800.

Lot 47 in Block 50, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $1,425.

Lot 14, of Lots 5 to 8, in Block 74, of Russell Mather and Roberts' Addition, dated Dec. 1, 1871; consideration, $7,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 13, in Block 1, of Cannon's s e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Dec 11, 1871; consideration, $1,760.

Lot 28, in Block 2, of Rawson and Akerly's n e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 23; consideration, $800.

Lot 149, in Dunham's s w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 38, 14, dated Jan 20; consideration, $1,732.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 10 to 13, in Block 2, of Starr's n e ¼ of Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $2,400.

Lots 4 and 5, in Morse's Lots 5 to 8, in Gray's n e ¼ of Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $1,200.

### The North American Fire Insurance Company of Hartford.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: In obedience to your rather urgent, not to say discourteous, request in to-day's TRIBUNE, "I rise to explain" where that "150,000 surplus" of the North American Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, has not gone. As you have evidently obtained your information from a certain disinterested (?) party, whom I could name, I desire to give you the real facts in the case, so as to put at an end all such unjust and ridiculous statements in regard to this Company.

As will appear by the report of the Insurance Commissioner for the State of New York, the North American Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, had,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January 1, 1871, gross assets of | | $458,353.00 |
| From which should be deducted: | | |
| Unsettled losses | $41,161.20 | |
| Unexpired premiums, (not available assets) | $3,848.00 | 74,783.00 |
| Net cash assets, Jan. 1, 1871 | | $381,716.00 |
| Net cash assets, Oct. 1, 1871 | | 394,488.00 |
| Showing an increase of | | $12,772.00 |

So much for the first charge.

In regard to the second statement, that the liabilities of the Company are $600,000, I would simply say that I happen to know they exceed $400,000. I think, therefore, all candid men will be willing to admit the company [illegible] to walk in the ways [illegible] "tricks that are vain" [illegible] tricks are simply not [illegible] peculiar to the North American Fire Insurance Company, which has, by honest and upright dealing in Chicago and elsewhere, for the past fifty years, earned the right to have its good name kept above all such unjust and unfair criticism. Yours, &c. E. W. HOSMER, Late Agent of the North American Fire Insurance Company of Hartford.

CHICAGO, Jan 24.

## THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

### Absence of President White—Commissioner Ashton Promoted.

### New County Bridges Shall Be Paid For—Lofty Morality.

Pursuant to adjournment, several members of the Board of County Commissioners straggled into the County Treasurer's office yesterday afternoon. When the following Commissioners had arrived, to-wit: Ashton, Harrison, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Stearns, and Skelly, the Clerk called the meeting to order and read the following communication from General White:

GONE AWAY FOR TEN DAYS.

*To the Hon. Board of Commissioners:*

GENTLEMEN: As it is necessary for me to be absent from the city for the next ten days, I respectfully notify you of the fact, so that a presiding officer may be chosen in my stead. With much respect, yours very truly, JULIUS WHITE, Prest. Board.

COMMISSIONER ASHTON TAKES THE CHAIR.

Commissioner Pahlman moved immediately that Commissioner Ashton take the Chair. The motion prevailing, Commissioner Ashton said he would take the Chair in a minute.

A minute having elapsed, Commissioner Ashton took the Chair, in conformity with the verbal promise made to the Board.

TOO LATE.

Commissioners Herting, Harris, and Roelle came in too late to participate in the vote placing Commissioner Ashton in the chair.

A SAFE PETITION.

A communication from A. Jacobson, asking for a safe to protect the books in the Court House, was laid on the table.

BLANK FORMS FOR THE COUNTY AGENT.

A communication from the Superintendent of Public Charities was read. It enclosed a blank form of application recommended by Dr. Miller for use by the County Agent.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PLATS FOR THE COUNTY.

A communication from W. S. Lawton, Custodian of the Field Notes, etc., of the United States Survey of the State of Illinois, was received. Mr. Lawton proposed to furnish Cook County with all the field-notes and plats necessary for $345.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE PRICE OF BLOOD.

Commissioner Hitchcock presented a communication from ex-Supervisor George W. Waite, with a bill of $12½ for medical services due to Dr. J. Ramsay. Blood.

Referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims without reading.

THE JUDGES' CLAMOR QUIETED.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the communication from the Judges of the Circuit Court, asking to be paid $2,000 on account of salary, reported favorably to the payment of the same.

The report was concurred in.

TAKE IT AWAY.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the bill of J. L. Bennett, short-hand writer, for reporting cases in Court, reported that there was no statute compelling the county to pay the same, and recommended that permission be given the claimant to withdraw his bill.

It was concurred in.

ABOUT BRIDGES.

Commissioner Pahlman moved the passage of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That all petitions presented to this Board of Commissioners from towns outside the city of Chicago, asking for assistance to build public bridges, shall be presented or endorsed by the Commissioner of Highways of such towns, and shall give plans, and state the estimated cost of the same, and when such bridge is built by said town, and accepted by said Committee on Roads and Bridges, and approved by two-thirds of this Board of County Commissioners, they may authorize the County Clerk to issue an order on the County Treasurer for the payment of the same, provided it does not exceed one-third of the cost of said bridge.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

THE LAST OF PAT CARROLL.

A bill of Patrick Carroll, for services as Warden at the Poor House for seven days, at $5 per day, was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

LOFTY MORALITY.

Commissioner Crawford offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It has become publicly known through the press of this county that one of the public officers of the city of Chicago was under trial for accepting money, which is said to have influenced him in his official act, and certain merchant or dealer testified under oath that he was the person who paid the said public officer the money as a bribe, intending thereby to corrupt the said official; and,

WHEREAS, This board did unwittingly award to this same merchant, or dealer, a contract for certain supplies as being the lowest, or most favorable bidder; and,

WHEREAS, This Board cannot deal with those who claim they have either taken or given bribes, and save their honest intentions from just public imputation, or maintain its own true respect and dignity; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Joint Committee selected to recommend to the Board the most favorable bids, be instructed to select the next bidder for this same supply; and be it further

*Resolved*, That hereafter this Board will not, knowingly, enter into any contract with any person known to have offered a bribe for the purpose of influencing official action.

Commissioner Harrison thought the resolutions quite uncalled for. The Board would certainly be stepping outside its duties in passing them. The man Reinhardt he thought by no means as criminal as the man to whom he had given his bribe. Things were in such a condition in this city that it began to be believed that, to pass a measure through the Council, it was necessary to grease the wheels a little. The man Reinhardt had already shown himself repentant of having offered a bribe, by denouncing the man Glade and testifying against him. He had no doubt that he was an honest man, and, beyond giving the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, the Board had nothing to do with the question.

Commissioner Hitchcock opposed the resolution on other grounds. He thought the Judges before whom the convicted Alderman was tried, would believe that the Board were overstepping their duty. The case was perhaps not concluded; a writ of error and a new trial were talked of. It would be opposing the ends of justice for the Board to pass a vote of censure against the man Reinhardt, for it would deter other witnesses from appearing against corruptionists and bringing down upon them the punishment they deserve. Doubtless Reinhardt thought he was doing a mere matter of business when he drew his check, for it was all done in a business-like way. As for the character of the Board, he would remind the Board of what Hamlet says of the lady in the play:

> Methinks the lady doth protest too much;

—and if the Board were to go on protesting in that way, the public would be inclined rather to suspect something.

Commissioner Ashton favored the resolution. He took high moral grounds for a long time; said *particeps criminis*, and talked of the moral ethics of the two gentlemen who preceded him.

Commissioner Harrison replied pertinently. He thought the very fact that the Grand Jury had not indicted Reinhardt was proof that he was an honorable man. He would be ashamed of voting for the resolution. No man would bribe or attempt to bribe him. Reinhardt was a public benefactor. But for him Glade would not have been caught in the act of receiving bribes. He utterly ridiculed the principle of the resolution.

Then Commissioner Ashton retorted by asking Commissioner Harrison not to measure his (Harrison's) whiskey in his (Ashton's) pint-pot.

The resolutions were lost by the following vote:

*Yeas*—Ashton, Crawford, Pahlman, Skelly—4.

*Nays*—Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Roelle, Stearns—7.

The Board adjourned.

## THE COMPASSIONATE WORLD.

### Letters and Donations from Abroad to the Relief Fund—Statement of the New York Chamber of Commerce Fund.

The New York Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee, which has had charge of the greater portion of the money collected in New York for Chicago, has also received several other sums, which are given in the subjoined report of the Treasurer of the fund, Mr. A. A. Low. The dates included are Jan. 5 to Jan. 17:

| | |
|---|---|
| Patrick Playfair, Chairman of the Glasgow Relief Fund, for the sufferers by fire in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, through S. D. Morgan & Co. | $5,316.81 |
| From Amsterdam, through J. & W. Seligman & Co., for Chicago, $565 gold; and from Frankfort, $300, gold, through same firm | 941.77 |
| Their Royal Highnesses, Prince and Princess Henry of the Netherlands, through his Excellency, the Minister Resident at Washington, by R. C. Burlage, 500 guilders | 218.99 |
| C. M. Welsted, London, through Richard Irvin & Co. | 50.00 |
| Rev. C. A. Cordes, Lyons, France, through A. Iselin & Co. | 50.00 |
| Proceeds of concert at Madrid, under the patronage of the King and Queen and Cabinet Ministers and other prominent persons, through the American Chargé d'Affaires, £373, at 109½ and 109¾ | 1,994.83 |
| Through J. & W. Seligman, $75, gold, at 108½ | 81.56 |
| Total | $8,653.97 |
| Previously reported | 1,014,987.54 |
| Grand total by the Chamber of Commerce Committee to date | $1,023,640.71 |

The same Committee has also received the following letter from Spain, giving an interesting account of the action taken in Madrid in aid of the sufferers by the fire:

UNITED STATES LEGATION, MADRID, Dec. 28, 1871.

*A. A. Low, Esq., Treasurer Chicago Relief Fund, New York:*

SIR: On the 14th of this month a performance was given at the Royal Opera House in this city, under the patronage of the King and Queen, the Cabinet Ministers, and many prominent persons, in aid of the Chicago Relief Fund. On the 18th inst. I balanced accounts up to yesterday, and found a net result of 39,102 reales vellon, amounting to £373 [illegible] pence to the Spanish dollar, to £393 [illegible] accordingly sent you a telegram by cable, of which the following is a transcript:

*A. A. Low, New York:*

Draw on Barings, London, £373, proceeds of Chicago concert here. ADEE, Chargé d'Affaires Madrid.

To be further and final contribution of 4,900 reales from yesterday received makes an additional remittance necessary. I beg to subjoin a sketch account showing receipts and expenditures as per vouchers enclosed.

| | Reales |
|---|---|
| Total receipts at the opera | [illegible] |
| Sold by Adee, 10 stalls | [illegible] |
| Sold by Adee, 27 boxes | [illegible] |
| Contributions received | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |
| Expenses as per vouchers | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |
| Reducing to English money— | £ s. d. |
| Net amount | [illegible] |
| Remitted | [illegible] |
| Balance | [illegible] |

I have, therefore, this day placed the additional sum of £42 in 3d sterling at the disposition of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Company, to meet your draft upon them for that amount, and hereby authorize and request you to draw upon them at sixty days' sight for the above sum, in addition to the previous telegraphic authorization to draw for £373 sterling. In thus fulfilling the agreeable duty of making known the prompt and earnest response made by Madrid to Chicago's appeal for aid, I deem it not improper to mention some of the larger donations received by me. His Majesty gave $1,000, while $50 was contributed by each of the eight Cabinet Ministers; General Sickles contributed [illegible] Mr. [illegible] the Duke of Valencia [illegible] [illegible] in addition to the price of seats, were received from purchasers. I am, my dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. AUGUSTUS ADEE, United States Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

The following letter, received by a gentleman in this city, gives an interesting account of the operation of a society which has had many imitators in this country, though never a rival in size or success:

ROCHDALE EQUITABLE PIONEERS' SOCIETY, ROCHDALE, Jan. 5, 1872.

The society I have the honor to represent consists of some 5,300 members, chiefly of the working class, the profits of all are the [illegible] of the working class. We sell our goods at [illegible] the lowest possible price, and the profit is divided among the members in proportion to the amount of goods purchased by each member. The members meet quarterly for the transaction of business and passing the balance sheet. It is only at these quarterly meetings that any money can be paid away for other than the Society's use, of which due notice must be given.

The members are chiefly engaged in the cotton trade, or dependent upon it; and, being wishful to show their sympathy to their brethren in Chicago who have suffered from the late fire, have resolved to send to you for their relief the sum of £20, which we hope you will accept for that purpose.

We regret we were not able to add this, our small contribution, to the subscription which was made in the town of Rochdale for that purpose, but the list was closed before our meeting could take place.

Enclosed you will find a draft for £20, payable ten days after date, which we hope may do good to some poor sufferer. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. R. SHEPHERD, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sam. Geo. Johnson, Town Clerk of Nottingham, England, remits £218, being the balance collected in that borough toward the relief of the sufferers by fire in this city.

—The American Committee in London remits £411 from the inhabitants of Bradford, England.

—Annapolis, Md., sends $100 to the relief fund.

—Shawneetown, Ill., remits $146 as her contribution to the general fund.

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

### Swindled.

The National Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, has, through the person of its agent, Dr. Clark, who represents the organization in Cincinnati, been bled by one of the swindlers of the Queen City. The name of the swindler is Meyer. He was employed as a soliciting agent by Dr. Clark some weeks ago, and commenced operations in Cumminsville, an unclean suburban appendage of Cincinnati. As an absorbent he proved a great success, but when squeezed failed to give up what he had absorbed. At last accounts he was locked up awaiting trial. It is gratifying to know that a Chicago company is not alone the sufferer. It appears that other companies are as deep in the *Meyer*, and this fellow is likely to receive condign punishment.

### Announcements.

A meeting of the Ellsworth's Zouaves will be held this evening at No. 210 West Madison street. Every member is earnestly requested to attend.

—The sale of tickets for Dr. Holland's ("Timothy Titcomb's") West Side lecture next Tuesday night, begins this morning. Those who wish to secure good seats should be early in the field.

—"Clear Grit" is Robert Collyer's best lecture. It was destroyed by the fire (the lecture, not the grit), but he has now reproduced it, and will deliver it to-morrow evening at Centenary M. E. Church, for the first time this winter.

—The manager of the Young Men's Christian Union Relief announce that their South Side Relief Depot is now closed. No more applications for relief will be considered at the Union Rooms, No. 812 Wabash avenue. A full report of the work of the Society will be published in a few days.

—The Union Club will inaugurate their second series of parties next Friday evening at Martine's Hall. Former patrons and their friends desiring invitations, will send their full address to F. C. Wilson, Secretary of the Club, No. 1 East Kinzie street. Gentlemen will be required to show their card of introduction at the door.

—The American Institute of Architects meets this evening at half past seven, at No. 21 East Van Buren street to discuss the question, "What constitutes a good Building law." The subject is one of general interest at the present time, and we hope some new light will be thrown upon it.

—The various temperance organizations of the city are taking measures for the rigid enforcement of the new law regulating the sale of liquor. Delegates from the various bodies will meet this evening in the chapel of the Washingtonian Home to settle upon some definite policy to be pursued in the premises.

—There will be a sociable this evening at the Women's Home, No. 191 West Jackson street. There will be a free entertainment, consisting of music, shadow-pantomime and tableaux. It is hoped the attendance will be general, as the excellent workings of this institution are imperfectly understood in this community.

—Our citizens are promised a scientific treat within the reach of all. Lectures on subjects of universal interest, illustrated by the most elaborate scenic projections and other demonstrations ever displayed in the city, are to be given by Prof. W. C. Richards, of Massachusetts, now ranked the ablest scientific expounder in the country. The two first lectures will be given in the First Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard court, on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. Two other lectures will be given during the week following. Admission to the course—in order to place them within the popular reach—is placed at $1, and for 50 cents extra reserved seats can be secured for the course.

### Personal.

The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst preaches this evening at the Methodist Church in Grant place.

Generals Sheridan and Forsythe, and Colonels Sheridan and Forsythe arrived home from the Grand Ducal Buffalo Hunt on Tuesday evening.

—The statement made in the report of the Board of Health, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, that small-pox prevails at No. 196 Peoria street, is incorrect. At least the gentleman who resides at that number is not aware of its presence in his house.

—John K. Mortimer, recently leading man at Colonel Wood's Globe Theatre, and William Hamilton, comedian of Wyndham's Comedy Company, have joined the forces of McKee Rankin at his new theatre in St. Louis; Charles Stanley, Walter H. Woodfield, and Misses Annie Campion and Katie Mayhew, old Chicago favorites, are also members of Mr. Rankin's combination.

—In justice to certain gentlemen whose services to the noble cause in which the Relief and Aid Society is engaged were not properly acknowledged in our article of yesterday morning, we would state that Henry W. King, the President, J. McGregor Adams, T. W. Harvey, and T. M. Avery are giving their constant attention, and nearly all of their time to the work, and that Colonel C. G. Hammond discharges the duties of Treasurer during Mr. G. M. Pullman's absence.

### Yesterday's Fires.

The alarm from Box No. 51, at ten minutes of 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by fire in a carpenter shop in the rear of No. 56 Farrel street, Bridgeport. A spark from a store fell among some shavings, and a blaze followed. The Fire Department was quickly on hand, but the building and its contents being very dry, about $500 damages was done before the flames were subdued. The owner and occupant, John Keegan, has a policy for $450 in the Williamsburg, of New York.

—A defective chimney in the frame building, No. 137 South Desplaines street, set fire to the clap-boards at ten minutes of 9 o'clock last evening, and occasioned an alarm from box No. 285. The structure is owned and occupied in part by the Christian Brothers' Academy. About $100 damage was done to the furniture and building. The Young Men's Library Association occupied the front portion of the second floor, but none of their books were injured, as they were carried into the street.

### Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, No. 22 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "high," "veering," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry":

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.

| Time. | Ther. | Bar. | Wind. | Rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Night preceding. | 1° F | | | To 2 p. m. |
| 7:00 a. m. | 2 | 29.51 | N. W., h. | |
| 2:00 p. m. | 12 | 29.53 | N. W., g. | .24 |
| 7:00 p. m. | 12 | 29.59 | W. N. W., g. | inch. |

### Miscellaneous.

W. J. Hill, conductor of a Madison street-car, was knocked down at the corner of Halsted street, by a passing team, yesterday morning, and slightly injured.

—A negro was thrown out of a wagon on Desplaines street, near Madison street, yesterday afternoon, but, alighting on his head, he was not hurt.

—Louis Amberg, the popular Clerk of the West Side Police Court, who was recently married, was presented with a handsome set of parlor furniture, by his friends, last evening.

—Jack Dowling, for whose apprehension Justice Scully issued a warrant for assaulting with intent to kill W. W. Wert, in the gambling-house, No. 73 West Madison street, was arrested, yesterday, and taken to Wert's residence for identification. Wert said he was not the man who struck him with a revolver, and he was released from custody.

—Christiana Kallen, aged 34 years, died suddenly at her husband's residence, in Oak Park, near Harlem, last Monday afternoon. She had complained of cramps, but her relatives were not satisfied with this explanation, and requested Coroner Stephens to hold an inquest. He did so yesterday, Dr. McCarthy, the County Physician, making the *post-mortem* examination, and finding the cause of death to have been puerperal convulsions.

### Hotchkin, Palmer & Co.

have removed to their new and elegant store, No. 983 State street, near Twentieth street, and are now better prepared than ever to offer bargains. We shall positively close out the balance of our dress goods at half price, some great bargains among them. We have just received per late steamer, 5 pieces more of those all silk Lyons cloak velvets at $10, worth $15, and a variety at prices from $12 to $25, all at fully 25 per cent below value. Astrachan and seal cloaks cheap; real laces, all kinds, lower than ever offered in Chicago. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., No. 983 State street.

### $6,000,000 Northern Pacific Bonds.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean have a despatch confirming the one we published on Tuesday relative to the taking of over $6,000,000 of Northern Pacific 7-30s in London in the first five days of their being placed in the market there. This rapid absorption of these bonds will soon bring about the step that has been contemplated for some time—the withdrawal of the present 7-30 bond, and the substitution therefor of a 6 per cent bond, or the advance in price of the present bond above par.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Windsor Locks murderers continue to be seen all the way from Bristol to Vermont.

—The latest sensation at Brooklyn is the capture of mid-day pirates on the East River. Pig iron was the plunder, and 600 pounds the amount.

—The reorganized National Guard of St. Louis has fitted up an elegant armory, the main hall being 120 by 60 feet.

—Samuel R. Sexton, of Wapping, Conn., raised 2,300 pounds of tobacco to the acre, and sold it at 25 cents per pound.

—American tourists are carrying off the Temple of Baalbec "by the cartful," as a Scotchman writes to the London *Times*.

—Omaha established a pest-house about one and a fourth miles south of the centre of the city, which the residents in that section burned on Saturday evening.

—Thomas Wilbur took 4,200 pounds of perch at one haul, in the Thames, near Norwich, Conn., on Saturday,—the largest single catch ever made in the river.

—Rolling mills, capable of producing 25,000 tons of either iron or steel rails, are in process of erection at LaGrange, Mo. J. R. Adams is President of the organization.

—The *Portland (Oregon) Herald* says that Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," is engaged to be married to a lady of the Scottish nobility.

—It is stated that as much as $70,000 has been subscribed to the fund for the publication of the *Daily World*, which is about to be commenced in Toronto. It is to be managed by Messrs. Belford, Gregg & Kingsmill.

—The Omaha Street Railway is to purchase four new one-horse cars, and bond the road for $20,000 among the stockholders. With this amount the track is to be extended to the new Union Pacific depot grounds.

—In Brooklyn, a few days since, a lad was observed standing in front of a dwelling and supporting a large bulletin board inscribed: "Waiting for $2.37," the debt of the family for groceries being thus advertised.

—At a leap-year party in Atlanta, on the 9th inst., the young ladies showed their manliness by having the following mottoes in conspicuous places: "We mean business," "Now is our chance," "Waiting is tedious."

—"It has been found by experiment that the best cure for rheumatism is to bathe with spirits the parts affected and set them on fire. The skin will come off, but the rheumatism will go off." The remedy seems to be worse than the disease.

—The Louisville *Journal*, referring to the fact that somebody is going to build a hotel in Rhode Island ninety-two feet long and sixty feet wide, expresses astonishment that the authorities "should permit anybody to put the State all under one roof in that way."

—A new Alpine line beside the St. Gothard Railway seems to be about to be undertaken, thus making a second communication between Switzerland and Italy. The concession has been asked for with a subvention of about $7,000,000. The road will go over the Splugen.

—There are a great many foxes in the neighborhood of Richmond, Va., and parties are out almost every day hunting them. A party of huntsmen, while "after the varmints" a few days since, ran one up to within 200 yards of the corporation line before he was captured.

—Now that San Antonio, Tex., has grown to the dignity of a city that can boast of having voted on a railroad proposition, it is proposed to enforce the ordinance in reference to washing soiled garments in the waters of the San Antonio and San Pedro, unless said water shall first be set aside for that purpose.

—The Cheyenne *Leader* of Jan. 19 says: "It is understood that the Union Pacific Railroad Company is not opposed to the erection of a Court House, if the expense is kept within moderate bounds and the finances faithfully and honestly administered. They will probably donate a square of four lots for a building site."

—A Charlestown (Mass.) photographer, while arranging the instrument preparatory to taking a young lady's picture, suddenly turned to give some directions to his fair customer, and beheld her busily engaged stuffing her cheeks with paper to fill out the meagre proportions which nature had so rudely neglected.

—Speaking of old houses, Newbury, Mass., has one which was erected in 1652, and is said to be so heavily timbered that it will stand 500 years longer; while the old stone house in Guilford, Conn., was built in 1640, and used as a fort for defence against Indians. The first marriage which took place in the town was solemnized in this house, the guests at the wedding being regaled with pork and peas.

—Although Philadelphia already possesses two statutes of Benjamin Franklin,—one at the Library, and the other at the office of the *Ledger*,—there is on foot a proposition for a memorial window in the chapel of the new University building, to perpetuate Franklin's services in founding the College of Philadelphia. The project originated with one of the Society of the Alumni, and was readily adopted by that Association. The design is now on exhibition, and an appeal for subscriptions is made.

—The extreme dullness prevailing at San Antonio, Tex., prompts the *Express* to make the following quotation from its files:

> If Hell itself were to vomit forth its most notorious liars and infamous thieves and swindlers, if the abortion of all humanity were picked and sorted, and the most evil-minded and hydra-headed chosen therefrom, if murderers at heart gave up from their midst the fiends who stood highest in their estimation, the result would be the selection of just such carrion as now afflict the public in the shape of the writers of the *Herald*. Instincts the most degraded, characters lower than the lowest, that exist like some foul ulcer preying upon the body social, a moral and political blot, a living libel upon all humanity.

—A cat in Plum Township, Pa., recently perambulated a church for some time, and then sprang upon a gentleman and commenced scratching in the most approved style. The gentleman tried to disengage himself from the savage creature, but one of Thomas' claws had become fastened in an emblem which the gentleman wore on his bosom, and all his efforts to free himself were useless. At length, the gentleman went out of the church, and, with assistance, was relieved of his assailant.

—The Cromwell (Conn.) Quarry Company have made arrangements to import 150 quarrymen from Nova Scotia this spring, and to accommodate them the Company propose to put up two large boarding houses, each 150 feet long. It is said that some of the old workmen who have lain still now for two months and a half find it hard work to support their families, and that many of them are owing for their rent from the 1st of November. The Quarry Company has served notice on all occupying houses belonging to the Company to quit. A like notice has been served in Portland.

—The old sun dial which formerly marked the passage of time in front of Harvard Hall, Boston, and which suddenly disappeared about twenty years ago, has recently been restored by Mr. George Jacques, of Worcester, who states that his father purchased it of a second-hand junk dealer in Boston, some sixteen or twenty years ago, and it has been lost sight of among the rubbish of his attic until the present time. With the belief that it is the same dial which was years ago placed in front of Harvard Hall, he now returns it to the College.

—French artists have contrived to make any close-grained wood resemble mahogany so nearly in texture, density, and polish, that the most accurate judges are unable to distinguish the real from the imitation. The surface is first planed perfectly smooth, and rubbed with diluted nitrous acid. Dragon's blood dissolved in alcohol and carbonate of soda are mixed and filtered, and the liquid is laid upon the wood with a soft brush. When the application is skilfully made the surface is like a mirror. If the polish becomes dimmed it may be restored by rubbing with cold-drawn linseed oil.

—A Connecticut Court has recently had an interesting case of survivorship before it. A man and his only daughter were drowned at the same time, and the question was, which died first. If the man died first, his property would have passed to the daughter, and thence to her heir, who is her mother, but who has been divorced from the father. If the daughter died first, then the property goes to a half sister of the father. The settled rule is, that in such cases the male survive the hardships longer than females, and adults than minors.

—On the trial of Thomas Lewis, at Louisville, for the murder of M. Wigginton, in which the jury disagreed, the costs to the State are given as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Witness' fees actually paid by the Court | $360.00 |
| Clerks' costs | 45.60 |
| Jury fees | 240.00 |
| Witnesses waiting, paid by the Commonwealth | 1,000.00 |
| Time of Officers, Court, Judges, Commonwealth's Attorneys, Clerks, Sheriffs, and other officers | 500.00 |
| Grand Jury, one day | 24.00 |
| Sheriff's fees | 50.00 |
| Witnesses waiting at previous terms on this case paid by the Commonwealth | 1,000.00 |
| Examiner's trial and other incidental expenses | 500.00 |
| Making a total amount of | $3,719.60 |

—The oldest pieces of wrought-iron now known are probably the sickle blade found by Belzoni under the base of a sphynx in Karnak, the blade found by Colonel Vyse embedded in the masonry of the Great Pyramid, and the portion of a cross-cut saw exhumed at Nimroud by Mr. Layard, all of which are now in the British Museum. A wrought bar of Damascus steel was presented by King Porus to Alexander the Great, and the razor steel of China for many centuries has surpassed all European steel in temper and durability of edge. The Hindoos appear to have made wrought iron directly from the ore, without passing it through the stage of wrought iron, from time immemorial, and elaborately ornamented wrought iron of huge dimensions are still standing in India, which date from the early centuries of the Christian era.

—Hotel keeping at Saratoga last year was not very profitable, if the Grand Union's figures for the season may be taken as a fair exponent. The total receipts for June, July, August, and September, amounted to $232,279.27, all of which and something more went for expenses, save a balance of $9,084.21. The marketing bill footed up to $80,000, and the employés didn't work for nothing by $38,031.61; and the music, repairs, and painting called for $26,057.73; and, lest the building should burn down, $4,253.04 found its way into the hands of the insurance companies. These, together with a matter of $9,188.71 paid for interest, constitute the leading items of the expense account. The Grand Union, it is expected, will be offered for sale before long. The price asked is in the neighborhood of $900,000.

—Of the Philadelphia Navy Yard the *Ledger* says: "About 1,300 workmen are employed in the several departments. The recruiting service is active, a large number of men being shipped weekly. The Monitor Canonicus is lying at the yard, taking on her stores, and she will soon be ready for sea; the side-wheel wooden frigate Powhatan is taking on board her battery of seventeen guns and her stores, and will be ready for sea at the same time with the Canonicus. The screw frigate Richmond is having her old boilers taken out, and the new ones are ready to put in; she will not have her repairs completed as early as the other vessels mentioned. The four iron-clads mentioned in the *Ledger* a few days ago are being painted and refitted in accordance with orders from Washington. No new officers have as yet reported at this station."

## THE DAVENPORT BRIDGE.

### First Revolution of the New Draw-span.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, Jan. 18.

The great draw-span of the new bridge over the Mississippi at this point was cradled, or turned, for the first time, at noon yesterday. It is the longest draw-bridge on the Mississippi, and the heaviest in America if not in the world. Yet ten men pulled it round quite easily, with the aid of a single pulley, heavily loaded with lumber, from end to end, though it was. Such of our readers as have not had opportunity of examining this great work will be interested in a description of it—although no description can convey an idea of its tremendous strength. The draw-span, as it stands, is a Whipple truss inverted—that is to say that its top chord is in tension and its bottom chord is in compression, which is exactly the reverse of the style of the fixed spans of the bridge. The whole strain of the draw truss is carried right to the centre from the ends, while in the fixed spans the strain is transmitted from the bottom of the posts up the tie bars to the ends, throwing the top chord into compression. The draw is, in exact figures, three hundred and sixty-six feet and one-quarter of an inch in length, the panels being 17 feet 2 inches in length, and the posts 46 in number. The posts, to be particular, are connected by top and bottom chords, top and bottom strutts, and diagonal lateral bracing. The weight of the iron in the span, exclusive of the turn-table, is 871,784 pounds, or about 436 tons.

The turn-table is a new invention of C. Shaler Smith, President and Chief Engineer of the Baltimore Bridge Company, and this is its first application. It differs materially from any other work of the kind. In describing it, we will commence with the bed-circle itself, resting on the centre or pivot pier. The circle is 32 feet in diameter, and is composed of six segments, each 8 inches deep by 12 inches wide, and weighing six tons—36 tons for the circle. The top surface is bevelled, the inner side of the surface being highest. On this bed-circle are mounted 36 heavy cast-iron wheels, 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, with a 12-inch face; through the centre of each wheel is placed an adjustable tie-rod, which runs to the centre pin as a radial bar; the wheels are also spaced at correct relative distances, by an inner and outer set of distance plates, which, with the radial rods, regulate the distance and travel of each wheel in the circle. The wheels are cast, turned and faced up to a bevel exactly corresponding to the bevel surface of the lower bed castings, but placed with their greatest diameter on the outer side of the bed circle, thus giving to each wheel an enlarged circumference to travel on the increased circumference of the outer side of the bed circle over the circumference of the inner side. Thus each wheel, from its formation and the formation of the bed on which it moves, naturally tends to travel in a segment of the circle, and by avoiding the tendency which square-faced wheels have to travel in right lines or on a tangent, escapes any severe tension on the center of the radial rods, consequently avoids the severe friction which would otherwise be inevitable. On the wheels above described is mounted a rotary table, formed in six segments, averaging five tons each, and five feet in depth, which are accurately fitted together at their joints, and secured by heavy keys and bolts, forming a circle as correct and solid as though cast in one immense piece.

On the exact radial center of the masonry is mounted a huge center pin bearing, two feet eight inches high, with a base four feet in diameter. Across the top of this, and bolted into the inner surface of the rotary table, are two cast strutts or cross beams, of immense weight (averaging six tons each) and great strength, which render the office of transmitting to the centre pin bearing and the rotary bed their correct relative proportions of the ponderous weight brought upon this strutt by the main centre post of the superstructure, the main posts being mounted upon heavy cast iron shoes seated upon the main girder. Besides this girder or strutt, crossing the centre pin and taking hold of the rotary table, there also radiate from the centre-pin bearing and from the centre of the main girder, numerous strutts and tension rods of wrought iron, which serve the purpose of keeping, at all times, the rotary bed in correct tram or perfect circle from the fixed centre. The exact weight of this turn-table, exclusive of the power spoken of below, is 205,416 pounds—almost 103 tons.

The rotary power which is to turn this great draw bridge, has rather a novel method of application, as any one can see.

Immediately over the centre portal arch will be placed a reservoir of wrought iron, to contain about three barrels of *pure glycerine*, which will flow down through tubing into four hydraulic pumps which will be worked by a steam engine placed on a level with the railroad deck and will be forced by the pumps into two huge "rams" or "jacks" placed on each side of the span at the center posts. From the plunger of each "jack" will be led a wire cable 1¼ inch in diameter, so arranged that as the plunger of the "ram" on one side of the span is ascending and shortening the cable lead on his side, the other ram will be descending and passing out or lengthening his cable—and as one "jack" shortens the cable attached to it, he draws himself and consequently the side of the span towards the point where the other end of his cable is permanently made fast in the solid masonry of the pivot pier; and at the same time the other ram passing out or giving line on his side of the truss, permits the span to rotate in accordance with the pull of the other ram, and is prepared at a moment's notice to act as a brake, and entirely check the span, or to cause it to turn in an opposite direction.

Either "jack" can pull, and either one can hold back, as the supply and discharge of pipes at the top and bottom or each "jack" are arranged with a view to make them act as reciprocators.

No fluid is lost by working, further than by leakages at joints and valves; while the hydraulic pumps are intended to be worked by steam power, they are also arranged for being worked by "hand power," in case of necessity.

The rotary power of this draw has been designed with an especial view to perfect simplicity and durability, and avoidance of use of *gearing* of any kind; nor is there anything new or scientific in the plans adopted.

The rotary power and table cost the Baltimore Bridge Company, in a special contract with G. B. Allen & Co., of St. Louis, the sum of $18,000.

The draw span was swung to place last night to admit of its load of heavy falsework being carried on to span No. 5 for erection there, ready for the iron men when No. 4 is finished. Considerable small fitting up of machinery on the draw and on masonry at the abutment yet remains to be done before the span and masonry are a perfect finish.

### Tattooing by South Sea Dandies.

I have seen the process of tattooing performed on white arms during the tedium of a five months' sea voyage, when everybody was so weary of everything that I wonder we did not all jump into the sea. On a white skin the effect of anchors, monograms, and crests punctured in sky blue characters, is not ugly, but on a Maori Chieftain I cannot say it is an improvement to an already ugly face. Here is Mr. Polack's description of a great chief undergoing the painful process of being made "beautiful for ever:" "His face was besmeared with blood, that had partly dried on his skin, and also streamed from the punctures then making. The practitioner of the art was a native of Wakatiwai, on the banks of the Thames, and was accounted an adept in this really difficult branch of the native arts. I could scarce refrain from smiling at this artist. In giving any interesting touch to the agonized impatient under his hands, he would incline his head on either side with the self-satisfied air of an academician when giving a touch that 'tells,' according to the technical terms of connoisseurs. At every stroke given by the operator the victim of fashion winced and writhed, which will not excite surprise, as each cut jagged into the flesh with the acuteness of a sharp knife, blood flowing profusely at every incision. This was wiped away with a piece of soft flax, that an extra tap might be given if the flesh was not already cut deep enough. We passed on from this prostrate Chief, who summoned all his fortitude to appear calm before us, though the quivering of his whole body evinced the tormenting pain he was suffering. I next espied some male exquisites in a small shed decorating each other for the occasion. One was stooping down, having his hair combed, feathered, and painted, while in turn he was giving a touch of red ochre and shark's oil to the legs of his coiffeur. The proper dress to be worn with a tattooed countenance is a mat; and very fine and flexible these soft silky flax garments are, they are worn fastened over the right shoulder, and hanging in graceful folds like a toga. The Maoris of the present day are fast losing the art of mat-making, as they find clothes more convenient; but still there are times when the old savage nature will assert itself. For instance, I was once at a ball which boasted of the presence of four or five Maori chieftains. They stood together at the end of the room, keen-eyed and intelligent, with a slight air of contemptuous indifference, but no surprise in their glances. Extremes meet, and your true savage and your true dandy are never astonished, I believe, at anything. Well, upon this occasion the chieftains stood silent and watchful, faultlessly attired in full evening dress, and looking the high-bred gentlemen they were, in spite of spiral patterns of bright blue tattoo all over their dusky faces. To them presently approached, with some timidity, the prettiest young lady in the room, leaning on her father's arm. She inquired, with a charming embarrassment, whether Te Henare or Te anybody else would like to dance, and professed her willingness to be their partner. Immediately the youngest and bluest chief-tain stepped forward, and commenced pulling off his coat with alacrity, announcing his great desire to dance English dances, but entreating her to wait half a moment while *he took off his clothes!* I leave you to imagine the discomfiture of the young lady. I hope her partner intended, if he had carried out his scheme, to substitute a mat, at all events, for the tight European garments; but this point will never be cleared up, for the fair damsel hastily retreated her offer, and departed swiftly, covered with confusion.—*Travelling About, by Lady Barker.*

### Catacazy Clears.

From the New York World, Jan. 21.

The departure of the ex-Russian Minister took place yesterday by the steamship Atlantic, Captain Perry, of the White Star line. Mons. de Catacazy was accompanied by his wife, also Mr. and Mrs. Vooge, private friends of the ex-Minister. Two members of his former suite, one of whom appeared in uniform, and a few lads from the frigate Svetlana, who helped to carry the baggage on board, were the only indications of the great loss that the country was about to sustain. The Russian Minister, however, must not be forgotten. He, Mons. Catacazy carried on board under his left arm, and courteously asked the Captain to have it displayed from de mizen-mast. This request was at once acceded to, so on passing down the bay every one was made aware of the presence of the ex-Russian Minister on board. Mr. Aspinwall arrived at the dock shortly before the sailing of the vessel, and shook hands with the Catacazys. There was no music. In fact the departure was not more demonstrative than that of a private individual. Between forty and fifty cabin passengers also took passage by the Atlantic, and with the friends who came to witness their departure, presented quite an interesting scene. When the order of "all ashore" was given, every one, of course, rushed up to their friends and acquaintances and exchanged the parting embrace. The case was, howbver, different with Mons. Catacazy, who, when the interesting moment arrived, quietly turned on his heel and evaded the party of friends who were crowding around his wife. Then as the huge leviathan steamed slowly out of her berth, past the end of the dock and away into mid-stream, there was a great waving of handkerchiefs exchanged between the people on board and their friends on shore. Madame Catacazy was particularly demonstrative in waving her farewells, whereas her little lord, who had screwed himself into a little corner on the lookout bridge, merely surveyed the scene in the calmest manner, much as he would had he been seated in an opera box, and the scene then being enacted one upon the stage. He did not raise his hat, but continued to gaze in a fixed and unchangeable manner upon the enthusiastic throng, until the vessel had borne him quite out of sight. Judging from the ex-Minister's manner, he seemed heartily glad at the prospect of soon being out of sight of the United States.

## THE PAPACY.

### The Pontificate of Pius IX.

From the New York Evening Post.

The serious illness of the Pope is a circumstance which may well excite alarm. When a man more than 80 years of age takes to his bed, there is reason to fear that he may not again rise from it. Pius IX is a healthy, vigorous old man, but of rather plethoric habit, and liable at any moment to end his days suddenly.

The history of his Pontificate will certainly be most interesting, and may enlist the talent of great biographers yet unknown; for there can be no doubt that around the career of Pius IX, there cluster more important associations than around any Pontificate since that of Leo X.,—we had almost said of Hildebrand. Both in its temporal and in its spiritual aspects, it is most notable. Its term includes the revolution of 1848, with the Pontiff at the head of a liberal movement; the rise and fall of the second French Empire; the development of Prussia, the revival of the German Empire; the civil war in America; the loss to the Pope of the temporalities; and the consolidation of the Kingdom of United Italy. In its religious aspects it comprises the definition of the dogma of the immaculate conception, the assembling of the Vatican Council, and the bold proclamation of Papal infallibility. After all this career of excitement comes the palm of martyrdom, for should Pius IX. die from the effects of his present illness, his followers will at once claim that his end was hastened by the sorrows and rigors attending his so-called imprisonment in the Vatican. Of course, everybody knows that this incarceration is purely nominal, and is, moreover, self-imposed, for if Pius IX. chose to ride publicly through the streets of Rome, or even to take a triumphal tour through the Italian States, the Government would aid rather than hinder his progress.

Just under the dome of St. Peter's Church, in front of the tomb of the saint, and surrounded by ever-burning lamps, is a recess, in which is a kneeling statue, by Canova, of Pope Pius VI. Of all the stately sculptures in the great basilica none equals this in quiet grace and the sublimity of its repose. The Pope is represented in his Pontifical robes, his hands clasped, and his face partially upturned in prayer. Pius IX. is known to have a special admiration for this mortuary monument, and, it is said in Rome, has given orders that after his death a similar kneeling statue of himself shall be sculptured, and placed in a corresponding position in his favorite church, the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, on the other side of the Tiber. This tomb will be visited in after years as the shrine of Pius the Great; for this title will undoubtedly be given to the present Pope, and may, in time, be followed by the honors of canonization.

While the Christian world is waiting with keen interest to hear of the result of the present illness of the Pope, and while there can be but one general wish for his recovery, a knot of scheming priests and cunning politicians are probably at this very moment discussing as to who may be his successor. In days gone by, when this was a far more important point than it is now, the arts of diplomacy were exhausted by Spain, Austria, and France, in trying to influence the election. But to-day the very place—the Quirinal—where the election was wont to be held, is in the hands of the anathematized King of Italy, and the Cardinals must meet in some unaccustomed spot to select the man who will succeed the only Pope who has beheld "the days of Peter." On which of the keen, ambitious Italian priests this choice will fall it is of course impossible to say. Were Napoleonism still in power at Paris, the young Cardinal of the Napoleon family would probably stand the best chance; but in the present disorganized state of affairs at Rome, speculation as to the result becomes quite superfluous. A change in the person of the Pontiff will, however, necessarily cause for a time a feeling of uneasiness throughout the Roman Catholic world; for the present generation is so familiar with the benignant features of Pius IX. that it will take some time to get accustomed to a strange face on Papal medals or coins, or in print-shop windows. Otherwise the change will not have any great practical results, as the next Pope, whatever his title, will be, in fact, simply Bishop of Rome, for with Pius IX. closes the long line of great Pontiffs—of these old men described by the poet Rogers as bending under the weight of the tiara, each grasping in his withered hand

> —the keys which, as he thinks,
> Can ope Heaven's gates.

There may be other Popes in title, but with the sweeping away of the temporal power, the practical failure of the Œcumenical Council, and the promulgation of pretensions to infallibility, so inconsistent with this age of the world, the tangible worldly power of the Papacy passes away forever.

## CHARLES DICKENS.

### How He was a Man of Genius and Had Not the Manners of a Gentleman.

Conclusion of the Review of Forster's first volume in the London Times.

We have now faithfully followed Mr. Forster through his first volume. We have seen Charles Dickens born of needy though respectable parents, a precocious, puny boy; ill-taught, ill-fed, ill-cared for. We have beheld him, as the family affairs went from bad to worse, sinking into a domestic drudge, degraded by the straits and carelessness of his father to the position of a warehouse boy, but coming out of his trials with a consciousness seared and scathed indeed, but with a conscience innocent of offence. On the ill-effects of this period of trial we are inclined to think Mr. Forster has laid too much stress. Dickens was the better for it. After that we see him placed at one poor school, transplanted to another very little better, transformed into an idle attorney's clerk, and then all at once rising resolutely to the purpose of his life, which at 19, however, soared no higher than the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons. Then, all at once divining where his strength lay, he appears throwing himself with all the energy of his nature into a new style of humorous fiction; never rising to sketch the highest ranks of the community except in ideal portraits, which were almost always so mistaken as to be ridiculous, but delighting rather in depicting the virtues and vices, the humors and the amusements, of that lower class, which, whether in middle or in humble life, form the backbone of English life. We forgive him for failing in the former point just as we excuse him for being uneasy in society, and for lacking, in a word, the manners of a gentleman. We forgive him for all this only that we may fall down and worship his genius when it flashes in genial light on the joys and sorrows of the great mass of the public which consists of neither ladies nor gentlemen, but of mere men and women. Among these, on his own ground, Dickens is inimitable, and with them he will ever be our most popular humorist. He was moral, too, not so much in shunning the treatment of what is immoral in itself as in pointing a moral even when his tale led him through those haunts of wickedness of which this great metropolis is full. From this point of view he was ever the champion of right and justice. Before the power of his pen many an old iniquity, whether it existed in spite of law, or pleaded an immunity sanctioned by law for its continuance, went down and was extinguished forever. Where are all the Yorkshire schools which starved so many "Smikes," and where are those Ecclesiastical Courts under the ermine of which such legalized injustice was perpetrated? They exist no longer, and to their extinction the humor of Dickens mainly contributed. There are things so odious, and at the same time so ridiculous, that you have only to point them out and they cease to exist; to mock at them and they are extinguished forever. So it was with Dickens. He pointed them out and they vanished; he laughed at them and the world beheld them no more. That he was often vulgar in manners and dress, and often overbearing; that he was ill at ease in his intercourse with gentlemen; that he preferred being a king in very low company; that even in his early days he lived rather in a clique than in society; that there was something of a Bohemian in his bearing at moments,—all these are truths affecting the private character of the man and his social position, but of little worth when weighed against the transcendent merit of his works. Such as he was, we in our generation are never likely to behold his equal. In this first volume Mr. Forster has had no easy task, though he has fulfilled it worthily and well. But in the volumes still to come his work will increase in difficulty. As yet he has shown us Dickens in all the fun and frolic of youth, doing the day's work of a giant; happy in wife, and family, and friends. Then was a time when he lost some of his intellectual freshness when quarrels arose within and without his house. But those days are yet to come. Sufficient unto the day is the good as well as the evil thereof, and in this period of his life there is little but good to be said of Dickens, and that good his friend Mr. Forster has said both tenderly and well.

### Our Whale Fishery.

The New Bedford *Standard*, in a review of the whaling business for 1871, says its history is like that of its predecessors for the previous few years, "one of disaster and discouragement." The number of vessels engaged in whaling is constantly decreasing by loss, condemnation, and sale, and no new ones added, nor any prospect that there will be. Over a dozen New Bedford whale ships are now for sale, several of the hitherto heaviest owners preparing to retire from the business. There were but seven vessels that escaped the Arctic disaster, and they had taken only 3,070 barrels whale oil, and 27,881 pounds whalebone, which represents the season's catch, against 57,285 barrels whale oil and 356,550 pounds whalebone in the season of 1870.

On the Tristan Crozet and Desolation grounds there was little success, and the Hurd's Island fishery has been abandoned. The sperm whalers had good success. The importations in 1871 were as follows: Whale oil, 72,691 barrels; sperm oil, 55,183 barrels; whalebone, 708,365 pounds. The right whaling fleet in Cumberland Inlet and Hudson Bay embraced only nine vessels the past season, but the catch, 3,825 barrels, was larger than for any season since 1867; but the business is not of sufficient magnitude to offset the Arctic disaster.

The number of whaling ships owned in the country is 223, of which 144 hail from New Bedford. In 1870 there were 294, being a reduction of 71 vessels in one year. On the 31st of December there were 67 vessels at home ports, and at sea 156, measuring 52,573 tons.

The *Standard* assumes that the catch of whale oil the coming year, available, will not be more than 15,000 or 20,000 barrels, which, with the stock now on hand, 30,000 barrels, will not be enough to supply the wants of consumption, resulting in a maintenance of the present ruling prices. The stock of sperm on hand is 14,574 barrels, the limited quantity of which will probably prevent any great decline during the year. The stock of whalebone is 293,100 pounds. This article, which was selling at 90 cents in August, jumped up to $1.90 when the news from the Arctic was received, and was the strongest movement ever known in the history of whale catchings.

### An Unregenerate Editor.

From the Boston Times.

A noted female advocate of Woman's Rights, whatever they may be, called upon a veteran New England editor, who has a noted antipathy to whatever or whoever may bore him, and he suffered a quarter of an hour's sharp talking to with unexampled power of endurance. His inordinary meekness gave his visitor much courage, and she abused his opinions and motives concerning "the question" with most unlimited freedom. "Madam," said the old gentleman, "you are certainly the most agreeable woman I ever met. Your person and mind are in perfect harmony—of ugliness,—and your reasoning corresponds. If you were a man I should put you down stairs, but, as you are a woman, you may depart; and you must do so *quickly*,—QUICKLY, I say!" With that old Crusty jumped to his feet, and his tormentor vanished in double-quick time. "Of all the old brutes you ever see!"—is her preface to what remarks she may have to make concerning him since that event. Fact!

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Dr. Price's special flavorings of vanilla, orange, lemon, etc., are not equalled in quality or quantity. Prove by trial that his extracts and Cream Baking Powder are the best made.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the peer of hair preparations,—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

OYSTERS.

OYSTERS.

E. H. HUTCHINSON,

Cor. Wabash-av. & Twenty-second-st.,

Is selling Oysters at the following prices:

Baltimore Oysters, per quart..........$ .35
Baltimore Oysters, per gallon.......... 1.20
Select Oysters, per quart.......... .50
Select Oysters, per gallon.......... 1.75
Providence River Oysters, per quart.......... .25

Saddle Rock, Shrewsbury, Princess Bay, Rockaway, and other extra Oysters, fresh, opened from the shell, and by the hundred in the shell, at New York prices.

Hutchinson's Oyster & Dining Rooms,

Corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE FIRE FIEND OR CHICAGO AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

A complete history of the GREAT STORM OF FIRE,

Embracing all of interest. Brimfull of thrilling and startling incidents, "Hair-breadth Escapes," the fearful ravages of the Fire Fiend, the sea of seething flame, Reign of Terror, etc., by a resident of Chicago for twenty-five years, and an eye-witness of the destruction of the beautiful Garden City of the West.

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FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the twentieth day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50—No. 8481 to No. 10775, both inclusive.
$100—No. 13094 to No. 26685, both inclusive.
$500—No. 7065 to No. 16179, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11121 to No. 27443, both inclusive.
$15,000,000

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 699 to No. 840, both inclusive.
$100—No. 3050 to No. 5091, both inclusive.
$500—No. 2484 to No. 2986, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11629 to No. 13132, both inclusive.
$5,000—No. 3403 to No. 4302, both inclusive.
$10,000—No. 3900 to No. 4774, both inclusive.
$ 4,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of December 7 will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

BUSINESS PROPERTY IN SAN FRANCISCO, paying over one per cent per month, FOR SALE. New buildings, centrally located, renting for $[illegible] gold, per month; price, $45,000, currency. Fine residence property in Oakland, renting for $150 per month, gold; price $17,000, currency. 100 acres adjoining Lake Park, 30 minutes' ride from Oakland; house, stable, fine orchard, and all improvements; price, $45,000, currency (property adjoining this held at $700 per acre). We have many other chances where similar amounts invested will pay 12 per cent per year. DAM & BLANCHARD, Real Estate Agents, 530 Montgomery-st., San Francisco Cal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

Let them leave the field; there is no longer an opening for other and inferior Hair Dyes since Cristadoro's famous preparation was introduced. It is now the only dye used by ladies or gentlemen of discrimination. Nothing was ever asked for it but trial and comparison, and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its inventor. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond street, New York.

ARTIFICIAL STONE FLAGGING.

Special Notice.

Improvement in pavement. ARTIFICIAL STONE FLAGGING for sidewalks; also suitable for building stone, known as GUNTHER'S PATENT. Patent rights for cities or territory for sale. I propose to be here for a few days. Call at 156 West Washington-st. N. A. GUNTHER.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

### [Its] Trial in Wyoming Territory.

### [How] It Proved a Success!—Evidence on Both Sides—Women in Office and in Court.

*Cheyenne (Dec. 12) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.*

In view of the effort just made by the Legislature of this Territory to repeal the Woman Suffrage Act, which failed on its final passage over the Governor's veto by one vote in the Council, a review of the practical workings of this institution in our Territory for the past two years will be of interest at this time to the Eastern public, whose knowledge of Woman's Suffrage is entirely one of theory.

In December, 1869, the Legislature of Wyoming, consisting principally of single men, who were naturally admirers of the gentler sex, and in this case enthusiastic on account of the scarcity of females incident to frontier life, passed a bill conferring the right of suffrage upon women. This was truly a maiden effort. The object was, first, to attract the fair ones to the country for their own good, of course; and second, to create a society, and perhaps homes for themselves, lone bachelors of the plains, and eventually to increase the census of the Territory. It is possible, however, the second was the weightier reason; although it has a flavor of the policy of Brigham Young.

The first action taken under this law, was the appointment of a female Justice of the Peace, who qualified and entered upon the duties of the office. For a time the position was somewhat embarrassing to the newly made Judge. Leaving law aside, she had no trouble in delivering her charges and sentences with grace and elegance. But when called to decide upon points of law and the objections, exceptions, demurrers and pleadings of attorneys, who seemed to take a malicious delight in confusing and befogging the poor Justice, she was extremely embarrassed for law and law terms to express in technical language her views of the case. The lawyers would cite and submit authorities which the Justice would gravely examine before rendering decisions that form an interesting study to the student in search of the latest rulings and precedents. It is asserted by a malicious wag that the lawyers were in the habit of asking an adjournment of court after the evidence was in, and the costs all made and the fees received, and retiring to decide the suit by a game of seven-up, as the Judge always agreed with the last speaker, and allowed an interminable debate between counsel, regardless of the rules of opening and closing of arguments. Both could not speak last, and neither was willing to yield the advantage of the last word, so dear to woman and so powerful with the Judge. I will not vouch for this, as I did not witness it, but it seems to illustrate the feeling, if not the fact.

HER HUSBAND TRIED BY A FEMALE JUDGE.

However, the Judge was winning golden opinions from the heart of the public. One thing only lacked test—the supremacy in woman's breast of justice over love. Some well-meaning, but nevertheless heartless people sought an occasion for this test, and after getting the Justice's once liege lord drunk, had him arrested and brought before her Honor on a charge of disorderly conduct. The scene in the court was instructive, pathetic and amusing. The husband was too drunk to appreciate the difference between the old and the new state of things; between his wife at home and her Honor upon the bench. The prisoner demurred to the authority of the Court, and swore she had no jurisdiction in his case. Upon this verbal affidavit he declared he should take a change of venue and started for the door in contempt of the order of the Court. The officer was here directed by Her Honor to lock the prisoner up till morning. He resisted, but the order was obeyed, and the poor disgraced husband was left in the lock-up by the order of his wife to ponder upon the situation. He thought of his past, with his power, and contrasted it with his present and his weakness. Othello's occupation was evidently gone. Imprisoned by the word of his once obedient wife! On the following morning he appeared in Court, an altered man. He humbly entreated the Judge for mercy, pleading in extenuation that it was his first offence, and under peculiarly trying circumstances, when he was not himself, and thought the Court was not itself. The latter illusion had been forever dispelled from his mind, and he assured Her Honor that it should never occur again, in public or private.

Her Honor said she would not impose the fine for contempt of Court, as in this case she deemed it a contempt of the person and not of the authority of the Court. She could pardon this; but, as the charge on which the prisoner had been brought before that court was an offence against the public, the Court would be compelled to impose the usual fine. As the prisoner was out of funds, the Judge offered to go upon his bond for the payment of the fine and costs. The grateful husband was about leaving the court, when her Honor detained him "one moment" while she applied the moral lesson, thus brought home, to the prisoner's mind. He stood before the bar in the presence of the Court and an amused audience which crowded the room, while with bowed head and downcast eyes he received a lecture on woman's rights.

THE HUSBAND ACCEPTS THE SITUATION.

The husband of that Court was ever after a sober man, and humble too, in public and at home. The joke had been carried too far for him to recover from the humiliation, and he avoided public resorts. He soon became thoroughly domesticated, and, while his better and greater half was administering the law among men, he contented himself with training his household and conducting the domestic department of the firm. It was rumored that the Judge sometimes came home in an irritable mood, and found fault with the cook, and chided her housekeeper for late meals; but this was soon remedied, for he learned to keep court time. The only thing uncompleted in this transfer of duties was the obstacle in nature. Bottles and condensed milk were finally substituted for judicial nourishment, and the children soon learned to accept the situation, and transferred their affections to their masculine nurse.

In time, however, an event occurred which admitted of no substitution for maternal functions. The Court was compelled to adjourn. Couched in beautiful language, with a delicate blush overspreading her face, the Court announced that it was often permitted in older communities to Judges to take a vacation during the heated term. Although the law of that Territory had no provision for such vacation, she trusted the good people of her district would graciously accord her a three weeks' recess, as the duties of her office had been laborious and trying during the first term. Being now more familiar with those duties, she hoped hereafter not to be compelled to ask such indulgence. Accordingly the Court would adjourn till three weeks from date. During this vacation the jail was filled to overflowing, and criminals were allowed to go unarrested, no other Justice residing in that district. The village became disorderly, and riot ran mad. Finally a new jail was extemporized to meet the demand until her Honor could recover.

A PRIMARY WITH WOMAN VOTERS.

The first excercise of the great right of suffrage by the newly-entranchised, occurred at the primary called to nominate delegates to the Territorial Convention for the nomination of Delegates to Congress in 1870. This was held at McDaniel's Theatre in Cheyenne. The United States Marshal and one of the United States Judges were candidates for the nomination of the Republican party. Partisan spirit, engendered by personal hatred, ran wild, and nearly every male voter in the city had been drawn into the quarrel between the rival candidates and their political friends. The results of this primary virtually decided the Territorial election, and every effort was made by both parties to secure this delegation. The Democrats had not made their nomination, and used the most active exertion to secure the Marshal's nomination, as he was the weaker of the Republican candidates, and his nomination would secure the election of the Democratic candidate. The Democrats consequently promised the Marshal their support at the polls, and that they would not nominate a candidate if he secured the Republican nomination. By virtue of this profession, the Democrats, headed by the Marshal and his friends, prepared to fill the hall at an early hour, and demanded to vote in the caucus. The Judge's friends, anticipating this strategy, counted noses, and found they would be in the minority should they be unable to include Democratic voters. They at once and secretly formed a female reserve, which was held in readiness for an emergency. True to expectation, the Democrats and the Marshal's friends were on hand an hour before the time fixed. The Judge's friends, seeing they would be outvoted on the question of admitting Democrats as members if compelled to submit the decision of the Chair to the house, secretly introduced their company of female sharpshooters, through the dressing-room of the theatre, and filled the stage with ladies.

THE LADIES CARRY THE PRIMARY.

At this moment the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who was a Judge man, entered and immediately called the house to order, when the curtain rose and disclosed the stage filled with voters the Marshal's men had not dreamed of. Their surprise can better be imagined than described. They were completely taken off their feet, and before they could rally the Judge's men got the floor and kept it until they had nominated and elected their entire ticket by acclamation. Here a scene of the wildest confusion arose, above which the mad voices of the Marshal's friends, denouncing the gag rule of the Chair, could scarcely be heard. The Chair cried order, while the contending factions fought for the floor. Yells and cries now arose from every quarter of the theatre, and blows were exchanged. The Judge's men saw that a free fight must ensue in the presence of the ladies they had introduced, unless they yielded the floor; this was accordingly done, when the Marshal's men demanded that the vote should be by ballot, as the vote by acclamation was [not] carried. The Chair decided that it had been carried. Here speakers on both sides [rushed] to the floor in the most excited manner, the Marshal's men swearing they would fight before they would submit to gag-law. Finally, the demand was acceded to. On ballot the Judge's candidates were elected by three majority. The ladies saved the day for the Judge, and their presence prevented a free fight, which, as Cheyenne knows too well, would have been no boy's play. When the vote was announced the Judge appeared upon the stage and thanked the members, and especially the ladies, whose first vote he had the honor to receive, as he was the first candidate for office who ever had the pleasure of acknowledging indebtedness to the ladies for their support. Only after the adjournment did the ladies accept the Judge's invitation to refreshments. On the day of the election the ladies all went to the polls and ratified their former action. The Judge was elected, and to-day holds a seat in Congress as the first Representative of a female constituency. With one exception, so far as I know, the ladies voted the same party ticket as did their husbands. Consequently the Judge has no occasion to flatter himself that he was above all others the choice of the ladies. On the other hand, many ladies refused to vote for him.

WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

On election day the poll formed the centre of attraction for the curious and idle. No disturbances occurred during the entire day. A few shrewd politicians attempted to foist the wrong ticket on some of the ladies as they passed between the long lines of men to deposit their virgin ballots, but they failed in this game worked so successfully upon drunken men. The ladies' heads were clear, and they were not to be cajoled or cheated. The roughs, even, were respectful. Whenever a lady dismounted from her carriage the crowd gave way, forming a wall on either side, of men, eagerly peering, each over his neighbor's shoulder, to see who was voting, how she voted, and how she looked voting. Sensible men were seen standing around the polls all day, with no other apparent purpose than to watch the novel scene. The ladies passed the trying ordeal, however, and vindicated their equality among and before the "lords of creation." Many voted either for the novelty's sake or at the solicitation of their husbands or friends, who were interested in the result.

Later, at the city election, few ladies voted, except in one ward, as an offset, when the contest was close between a temperance and a whiskey candidate, for which latter the fast women of the town turned out. The whiskey man was defeated by the ladies' votes. From this time until the empanelling of the jurors for the spring term of Court, the ladies of Cheyenne were allowed the retirement of private life. The names of those aspiring to sit on a jury of their countrymen were placed in the list and drawn. The Court convened on Monday morning, and the flutter caused by the sprinkling of ladies in the Court-room was apparent on the outside. Men were curiously standing at the doors and windows of the Court-room to get a glimpse of the jurors in gowns. Mrs. A., Mrs. P., Mrs. H., Mrs. R., Mrs. W., and Mrs. C. were seated inside the bar; these only of the married ladies in town being at that time eligible to office. As the Clerk called the roll the ladies answered to their names and blushed. The docket was called, and a murder case selected for trial. After a day spent in selecting, manœuvring, challenging, and passing jurors for cause, a jury was finally completed, with three of these ladies in the list. Counsel were too gallant to challenge the ladies from a jury, and their gallantry has since become court etiquette in Wyoming.

WOMEN AS JURORS.

Three days were occupied in taking testimony, and the evidence was nearly in when Mrs. H. was taken ill, and pronounced by her family physician too unwell to sit longer on the jury. Nature would assert itself, and Mrs. H. had to be excused, and another juror drawn in her stead. The testimony was retaken for the benefit of the new juror, and when completed a full week had been occupied in hearing the case, at an expense to the county of over $1,000. As to the prisoner, serious fears were entertained that he would die on the jury's hands, rather than wait the verdict. It is still an open question whether these jurors are not liable to indictment for inflicting upon a fellow-being "cruel and unusual punishment, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided." However, the prisoner survived a verdict of guilty in the first degree. It was then discovered that one of these jurors was not a citizen of the United States. In their modesty the counsel for the prosecution did not presume to ask such an impertinent question. The only course now was for the court to order a new trial. But the prisoner voluntary offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree, and accept a sentence of imprisonment for life, rather than endure another trial. This was accepted by the Court, and Noyes went to prison for life, rather than be tried a second time by a female jury. As to the husbands and children of these ambitious jurors, their case was truly heart-rending. During the entire week they could neither speak nor communicate with their loved and lost. At morning the doorways of the court-room were crowded with disconsolate husbands and children waiting to catch a glimpse of their wives and mothers as the Sheriff brought the jury into Court. At night they would linger to gaze at the retiring forms that once gladdened their homes and their hearts, as they were marched off by the Sheriff to the public hotel, to eat and spend the night together. One husband became uncontrollable, and asked the Judge to permit his wife to go home and see her children and spend the night once more. But the Judge was inexorable, and the poor husband returned alone to his desolated fireside to indite a withering review of the baneful results of Woman's Rights, which appeared in an evening paper on the following day. His argument was based upon the domestic impracticability of the system, and upon the divine announcement that it is not good for man to be alone.

During the entire week the ladies and gentlemen of the jury ate, drank, and slept under the guard of the Sheriff; the ladies all in one room and the gentlemen in another, communicating. The day on which the Court dismissed the jury was one of rejoicing on the part of the afflicted. But home had lost its charms for their wives and mothers, whose hearts had been turned by the flattery of counsel, and their heads filled with vain ambitions. The following week was spent by these exemplary women upon the streets and in public places, telling what happened in the jury and what they knew about criminal law and the rules of evidence. They reminded one of a school-boy, with his first pair of red-topped boots, or Young America with his first cigar.

One case only of a woman running for an elective office has occurred in the Territory. The office was that of County Clerk, and the lady was a poor, but respected, widow of an early and estimable citizen of Cheyenne. But the men and women of Cheyenne proved themselves neither gallant, merciful, nor just. Several ladies, wives of well-to-do business men, used their utmost exertions to secure the nomination over her head in a female caucus at which she was nominated. Foiled in this by their own sex, they helped elect a man put up against her by men of the party to which her husband had belonged.

The incidents above cited have been selected from a large number, as those best illustrating the workings of the system in its different branches. They present a practical view of woman's suffrage. It is left to the reader to ask himself—has it proved a success.

## FOOTPADS ON BROADWAY.

### A Messenger of the Metropolitan Bank Robbed of $60,000 in Broad Daylight.

*From the New York World, Jan. 21.*

One of the oldest and most trustworthy messengers of the Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway, is Mr. John Rossell, an old man, aged 60 years, and who has been in the employ of the institution for many years. Yesterday Mr. Rossell was sent to collect several heavy drafts on the Central, Shoe and Leather, Chemical and Merchants' Banks. The total amount of the drafts and checks in Mr. Rossell's possession was upwards of $60,000. Nearly one-half of this amount was payable in gold certificates, and the balance in notes and acceptances on some of the most prominent firms in the city, including Messrs. Peake, Opdyke & Co., Sabine & Mason, Thomas Clarendon & Co., and others.

Mr. Rossell visited the banks to which he had been sent, and received the money on his securities. This he had in the inner breast pocket of his inside coat, which was buttoned to the centre button on the coat, allowing the garment to open the length of the lappels. He arranged his valuables in the Shoe and Leather Bank, which was the last institution he visited, and started down Broadway to return to his own bank. As he neared Murray street he encountered a crowd of men, and was repeatedly shoved from one side to the other. Experience tended to make him suspicious, and he instinctively placed his hand on the pocket that contained the money and drafts which he had collected. He however did not at the moment suspect that an attempt was being made to rob him, and turned to cross the street. As he turned he was met by a large, burly man, who jostled heavily against him and at the same time the crowd at the rear of Mr. Rossell pushed against him, and for a moment he was rudely shoved from one to the other. At the same instant, it is affirmed, some irritating substance, which is supposed to be ammonia, was thrown in his eyes, which for the instant completely blinded him. Extricating himself he crossed to the other side of Broadway, and there he discovered that his coat had been unbuttoned, and the book containing the money and check stolen from him. He at once returned to the other side of the street, but the thieves had made their escape, and, with his eyes smarting from the pain caused by the substance flung in his face, he made his way to the bank, when he informed the officers of what had taken place.

An inventory was at once made, when it was ascertained that the only real loss to the bank would be the gold certificates, which amounted to $23,109.53. Payment on the other papers was immediately stopped.

No blame is attached to Mr. Rossell, who is still suffering with his eyes. His character has always been that of an upright, honorable man, and his statement is fully believed by the bank officials. No clue of importance was obtained to the perpetrators of the robbery, and it is feared they will not be detected.

—The Helena (Miss.) *Clarion* announces the arrival in that city of the Two Brothers, an iron screw steamer from Buffalo. She followed the lake shore to Cleveland, passed through the Ohio Canal to the Muskingum River, and thence into the Ohio and Mississippi. She is bound for Galveston.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

There were no prominent features in the money markets to-day. The disturbance of confidence in New York has had the effect to cause some withdrawals of money from the market, and to make a less abundant supply. In this market money is plenty yet.

There is very little currency moving in any direction, to or from this city.

Exchange was dull at from par to 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK LAW.

The troubles now being experienced in New York with the savings banks are only another instance showing that these institutions are in some respects an element of weakness, as well as of economy in financial affairs generally. Nearly all the "runs" and panics in New York, San Francisco, and other cities that have been experienced during the last year, have begun in the savings banks. If at the time of the great fire in this city, there had been anything like the proportion of savings deposits here that there is in other cities, there would have been much more danger of a general financial panic. The danger is still greater where banks attempt to do both savings and commercial business in the same institution. Savings depositors are much more liable to panic than commercial depositors. But if a "run" is once started on a bank doing a mixed business, it is necessarily imparted to the commercial depositors, and through them affect finances more generally than if the bank were exclusively a savings bank. But a run on even an exclusively savings bank, obliges it to draw money out of the commercial banks where it has it deposited, and makes the danger of a most extended panic. Again, savings depositors are of a class who have such implicit confidence in their bank that they never investigate its condition or management, and are therefore the more easily deceived by dishonest managers; but their suspicions once aroused they are deaf to reason and a run is inevitable. Experience of Savings Banks in the United States generally, shows that there is a necessity that they should be brought under the control of some general law, similar in some respects to the National Banking law; a law which will confine Savings Banks strictly to a savings business and permit nothing else to be combined with it, and that will subject them to the investigation of bank examiners at any time.

RECEIVING GREENBACKS FOR DUTIES.

It is held by some, that to make greenbacks receivable for duties would increase their value to par. The Dubuque *Telegraph*, commenting on an article which appeared in this column last week, says:

> Let the Government itself treat the paper currency as equivalent to specie, and the thing is done. By its refusal to take its own paper for all its dues, it depreciates, and keeps depreciating, the greenback currency. Let Congress but pass an act to the effect that the custom duties will hereafter be received in greenbacks, and where will be the gold premium?

Making the greenbacks receivable for duties, would increase their value to a limited extent, because it would furnish more occupation for them, as currency. But it would only effect, on a small scale, what the expansion of trade is doing on a larger one. Ultimately, it would injure the credit of the Government, by depriving it of the specie revenue, and the final effect would be to depress the value of all Government paper, both bonds and greenbacks.

Greenbacks are a promise of the Government of the United States to pay money. The confidence of the public in this promise is as perfectly established as it can be without actual redemption of the greenbacks in specie. What then is it that causes the present depreciation in the gold-value of greenbacks? It can not be any doubt that the Government will redeem them some time at par in gold. The interest bearing-bonds are worth a per cent premium over par in gold, and if the Government can redeem the bonds, there can be no doubt about the ultimate redemption of the greenbacks. In the meantime the legal tender character of the latter forces specie out of circulation and usurps for the greenbacks the function of currency. In view of the perfect confidence in their ultimate redemption at par, and of the sustaining effect of their legal tender character, we must look for some other cause for the present depreciation in the value of greenbacks. We believe this is due almost entirely to the fact that the business of the country does not furnish employment for the $700,000,000 of currency now afloat, and that just in proportion that it is redundant, it is depreciated. In other words, the $700,000,000 is worth only as much as it can be used for as currency, and as the business of the country only requires about $640,000,000 of currency at present, that is all the total $700,000,000 is worth for the only use to which it can be put. As the internal trade of the country expands, it requires a larger amount of actual money in the exchanges, and the value of the greenbacks advance in consequence of this demand. If we become involved in no war, so as to injure the credit of the government, and experience no important loss of crops to diminish the internal trade of the country, greenbacks would probably appreciate to par in four or five years. In the meantime, however, their value will fluctuate with the demand for currency. As long as United States notes are a legal tender they will usurp the place of currency, to the exclusion of just as much specie as the total volume of paper currency is worth in gold. But whenever the volume of paper currency is insufficient for the internal trade of the country, specie will come into circulation regardless of whether the paper currency is at par or not.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s of '81 | 115⅛ | 115⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '62 | 110 | 110½ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '62 (called) | 109⅝ | |
| U. S. 5-20s of '64 | 109⅝ | 110⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '65 | 110¼ | 111 |
| U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July | 110⅜ | 110⅞ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July | 112⅜ | 112⅞ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July | 112 | 112½ |
| 10-40s | 109 | 109½ |
| U. S. 5s (new issue) | 109 | |
| U. S. currency 6s | 114⅝ | 115⅛ |
| Northern Pacific gold 7-30s | 100 & int | |
| Chicago City 7s | | 100 |
| Cook County 7s | | 100 |
| Gold exchange | | 109⅛ |
| Sterling exchange, large drafts | 109¼@110 | |
| Gold and gold coupons | 108¾ | 109 |
| Land warrants, 160s | 175 | 185 |
| Land warrants, 120s | 132 | 142 |
| Agricultural College land scrip | 173 | 174 |

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Gold dull and firm at 108⅞@109. Loans were from 3 to 6 per cent for carrying. Clearings $21,000,000.

Governments dull and steady.

Stocks opened feverish, and, after a slight decline, advanced steadily, and have been strong all day with a moderately active market. The most prominent stocks have been the Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Wabash, Ohio, Union Pacific, and Western Union. At the close, there was a disposition to realize the profits of the advance, which resulted in a reaction of ⅛ to 2 per cent. from the highest point of the day. The market closed firm. A petition was presented to the Stock Exchange to-day, signed by a majority of the members requesting such legislation on the part of the board as to prevent dealings on the street after 5 o'clock, at which time the Exchange closes.

Money easy at 5@6 per cent.

Southern State securities on the last call were weaker in Tennessees and Missouris, but firmer in new South Carolinas.

Sterling, 109.

Governments:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coups, '81 | 115 3-8 | Coups, '67 | 112 1-8 |
| Coups, '62 | 110 1-4 | Coups, '68 | 112 1-4 |
| Coups, '64 | 110 1-4 | 10-40s | 110 1-2 |
| Coups, '65 | 111 5-8 | Currency 6s | 115 1-8 |
| New | 110 5-8 | | |

State bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | 95 1-2 | Virginia, old | 50 |
| Tennessee, old | 66 1-2 | N. Carolina, old | 32 |
| Tennessee, new | 66 1-2 | N. Carolina, new | 15 1-2 |
| Virginia, new | 52 | | |

Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 68 | N. J. C. | 111 |
| Western Union | 72 3-8 | St. Paul | 56 1-4 |
| Quicksilver | 26 3-8 | Do pfd | 81 7-8 |
| Adams Express | 90 1-2 | Wabash | 74 7-8 |
| W. & F. | 58 5-8 | Do pfd | 85 |
| American | 80 1-2 | Fort Wayne | 96 1-4 |
| United States | 75 | Terre Haute | 32 |
| Pacific Mail | 57 1-8 | Do pfd | 53 |
| New York Central | 97 1-4 | Chicago & Alton | 120 |
| N. Y. Central Scrip | 93 3-8 | Do pfd | 122 |
| Erie | 33 7-8 | O. & M. | 47 1-8 |
| Erie pfd | 65 | C. C. & C. | 89 |
| Harlem | 116 1-2 | C. B. & Q. | 130 |
| Harlem pfd | 120 | Lake Shore | 91 |
| Reading | 112 1-2 | Indiana Central | 22 1-8 |
| Mich. Cent. | 117 | Illinois Central | 131 |
| Pittsburgh | 92 1-8 | Union Pacific stock | 35 1-4 |
| Northwestern | 72 1-4 | U. P. bonds | 83 5-8 |
| Northwestern pfd | 88 | C. P. do | 102 1-8 |
| R. I. | 110 3-8 | | |

### COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

| | Received. 1872. | Received. 1871. | Shipped. 1872. | Shipped. 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 3,366 | 3,830 | 2,657 | 3,277 |
| Wheat, bu | 8,240 | 23,030 | 3,613 | 600 |
| Corn, bu | 95,920 | 59,300 | 31,593 | 11,532 |
| Oats, bu | 16,245 | 7,490 | 14,981 | .... |
| Rye, bu | 723 | 376 | 1,897 | .... |
| Barley, bu | 3,900 | 3,150 | 1,244 | 2,800 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 135,920 | 36,120 | 65,400 | 59,970 |
| Flax seed, lbs | .... | 81,150 | .... | .... |
| Broom corn, lbs | 46,810 | 94,410 | 2,012 | 20,730 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 280,670 | 9,874 | 1942,154 | 1755,677 |
| Beef, brls | 65 | 200 | 30 | 115 |
| Pork, brls | 924 | 1,337 | 297 | 270 |
| Lard, lbs | 157,390 | 170,260 | 306,608 | 445,385 |
| Tallow, lbs | 28,970 | 13,477 | .... | 14,880 |
| Butter, lbs | 28,922 | 36,231 | 32,000 | 19,970 |
| Dressed hogs, No. | 3,298 | 3,880 | 1,027 | 1,278 |
| Live hogs, No. | 11,056 | 14,053 | 2,047 | 1,056 |
| Cattle, No. | 1,739 | 1,066 | 779 | 1,069 |
| Sheep, No. | 1,138 | 2,161 | 190 | 1,509 |
| Hides, lbs | 68,330 | 61,265 | 150,140 | 92,485 |
| Highwines, brls | 339 | 100 | 315 | 425 |
| Wool, lbs | 17,980 | 13,200 | 49,030 | 4,420 |
| Potatoes, bu | .... | 1,514 | .... | .... |
| Lumber, m | 403 | 170 | 447 | 475 |
| Shingles, m | 160 | 970 | 160 | 419 |
| Lath, m | 292 | .... | .... | 7 |
| Salt, brls | 140 | .... | 896 | 1,391 |

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 2,208 bu wheat; 211 bu corn; 100 bu oats; 344 bu rye; 396 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 13 cars wheat, 208 cars corn; 4 cars oats; 1 car rye; 4 cars barley. Total, 230 cars, or 92,000 bu.

The produce markets to-day were generally dull, with little change in prices. Buyers were slow and some departments were weak in consequence, but generally the markets were steady, though it required the employment of the washing process to keep them so. The fact is that this wash business is getting to be a nuisance, and there is reason to believe that it is more often resorted to in pork and highwines than in other products. Two operators who are interested in bearing an article may agree privately that one of them shall buy a round lot of the other below the market price, while operators who want to keep up quotations in the absence of a demand may agree that one shall buy from the other a lot at a rate above the price that any one else would give for it. The thing is only for effect, in either case, the transaction being cancelled from the minutes of both as soon as they leave 'Change. Of course, the operation is reported as a *bona fide* sale, and produces an effect, not only at the moment among those present, but on operators all over the country. Reporters are very seldom able to discriminate between these disreputable transactions and actual sales, and cannot speak, even when they have good reason to suspect, as they lack proof. Of course, the great majority of operators are above such practices; it is only one here and there who will stoop to it. But these few manage to saddle the whole Board with suspicion, and give occasion to bitter remarks, such as that made in the last number of the *Flour Reporter*: "In the West a Board of Trade is understood to be an institution for the purchase and sale of produce. In Chicago it means a place where they throw a lot of options into a pool, and gamble over them."

Highwines were reported more active and steady, at yesterday's outside quotations, with sales of 200 brls at 88½c.

Dressed hogs were in fair demand and firm, at about yesterday's prices. Buyers refused to pay over $4.85 till past noon, which holders refused to take. Then $4.90 was bid, and the bulk of the sales were made at that figure, with a few at $4.92½@4.95 for choice. The market closed firm. Sales were, 2,498 head, including a few pigs at $3.20 for 125 lbs and under.

Provisions were moderately active, with little change, most of the trading being done in the last half hour. Mess pork was again weak, and averaged 5@10c lower, but was taken quite freely at the decline, being bought by the short interest. Lard was rather quiet, but a shade firmer, few lots being offered. Meats were steady, but in rather light demand, except on boxed lots on English account, which were in request, and very firmly held in consequence; yet we note more doing in green meats than for several days past, transactions having been very light recently except in green hams. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.50@12.55; do seller February, $12.62½@12.65; do seller March, $12.90; do seller April, $13.07½@13.10. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.70; do seller February, $8.80; do seller March, $8.90@8.95; do seller April, $9.10. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5½c for short ribs; 5¼@5½c for short clear, and 6¾@8½c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 5½c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ⅛@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6¼c. Sweet pickled hams, 8½@9½c. Bacon quoted at 6½c for shoulders, 7½c for short ribs, 7½c for short clear, and 12½c for hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 400 brls mess pork at $12.50; 250 brls do, seller the year, at $12.50; 1,250 brls do, seller February, at $12.65; 2,500 brls do at $12.62½; 1,500 brls do at $12.60; 2,000 brls do, buyer February, at $12.90; 5,000 brls do, seller March, at $12.90; 1,500 brls do at 12.85; 1,000 brls do, seller April, at $13.12½; 4,500 brls do at $13.07½; 100 tcs lard (choice) at $8.80; 100 tcs do at $8.75; 400 tcs do at $8.70; 250 tcs do at $8.67½; 150 tcs do at $8.65; 200 tcs do at $8.62½; 200 tcs do, seller February, at $8.80; 100 tcs do, seller March, at $8.95; 100 tcs do at $8.90; 7,000 pcs green hams (average 16 lbs) at 7c; 1,000 lbs do at 6½c; 100,000 lbs shoulders (green) at 4c; 25,000 do, salted, at 4½c; 100 boxes do and 20,000 lbs boxed do at 4½c; 500 boxes do, seller March, at 4½c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 5½c; 60,000 lbs do (15 days old) at 5½c; 75 boxes Cumberlands at 5½c; 200,000 lbs short ribs, half seller April, half seller May, at 6¼c; 16,000 lbs short clear at 6½c; 1,250 boxes do, seller March, at 6½c; 50 pkgs yellow grease at 6½c.

Flour was dull, sales being chiefly of the better grades, to local dealers. A few shippers were on the market, but they generally bid lower prices than holders were willing to accept. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras (Farmer's) at $8.50; 100 brls do (Nashville Eagle) at $8.25; 100 brls spring extras (Cock of the Walk) at $6.75; 100 brls do (Big Leaf) at $6.62½; 50 brls do at $6.40; 100 brls do at $6.30; 200 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do (at the mill) at $5.62½; 100 brls do on private terms; 25 brls spring superfines at $4.50; 50 brls buckwheat flour at $6.75; 25 brls do at $6.00. Total 1,150 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $16.00 on track.

Wheat was dull and tame at about yesterday's prices, there being actually no market during a considerable part of the time. New York was quoted dull and a shade easier, while private advices from Liverpool represented that market as flat though not lower. But our receipts were small, and shipments promise to increase, while the cash wheat here is held off the market, being in the hands of capitalists who are most of them carrying it against options for spring delivery. Hence there was no pressure to sell, and no decline, through buyers were few, and the market entirely bare of orders. Seller February opened at $1.22¾, improved to $1.23½, and closed at $1.23¼. Seller last half sold 1c above, and seller March 2c above, the prices for February. Seller the month closed dull at $1.22½, being the weakest option on the Board. Rejected spring was nominal at $1.05. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28; 3,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22½; 24,800 bu do at $1.22¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.22½; 21,400 bu do at $1.22½; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.13. Total, 62,800 bu.

Corn was less active, at yesterday's range of prices, but with this difference, that the market was firm instead of weak, the volume of offerings being less, while the shipments are increasing, though shippers are buying but little corn from elevators, preferring to take it on track. The market for cash No. 2 opened at 39¾c, and closed firm at 39½c. Seller February sold at 40@40½c; seller March at 40½@41½c; seller April at 41@42c; seller May at 44½@44¾c; seller June at 44½@45c; and seller June at 46c, all closing firm on receipt of the latest New York advices. Rejected was lower. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 40c; 72,200 bu do at 39½c; 25,000 bu do at 39 13-16c; 58,000 bu do at 39½c; 2,000 bu rejected at 37½c; 4,800 bu do at 37c; 800 bu ears and 14,000 bu shelled, by sample, at 38c. Total, 179,200 bu.

Oats were again dull and ½c lower, being quoted inactive in New York. There was so little done here that it is difficult to give quotations. Seller the month was quoted at 31½c; seller February at 31½@32c; seller March at 32½c; seller April at 32¾@33c; and seller May at 36c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu at 32c, and 1,700 bu at 31½c. Rejected was nominal at 28½@29c.

Rye was quiet and a shade easier. Sales were made early of 400 bu No. 2 (special house) at 63c, and 2,000 bu do at 67½c; but later there were free sellers at the inside and no buyers. Rejected was nominal at 60½@61c.

Barley was dull and again lower. In the first half of the session No. 2 sold at 60c, but later there were free sellers at that price, and no buyers. Seller February opened at 60c, sold down to 52½c, and closed at 59½c. Seller March sold at 58½c. Cash sales were: 2,000 bu No. 2 at 60c; 400 bu No. 2 (strictly fresh) at 58c; 800 bu by sample at 62c; and 400 bu do at 57c. Total, 10,600 bu.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes a list of 98 firms in that city, who rectified the equivalent of 291,206.8 barrels of whiskey in 1871: the sales aggregating $14,751,578. The types made us say this morning that they *received* so many barrels.

In 1869 the farmers of the Northwest burned their corn for fuel, the cost of transportation to market being almost equal to the price offered when it arrived there. Since that year we have not heard of such a thing till now. It is reported that owing to the scarcity of fuel in Butler County, Iowa, that people are burning corn. In Johnson County, Kansas, corn is selling at 20c per bu.

In the First Internal Revenue District of Ohio (including Cincinnati), the collections to Dec. 31 last year were on 16-cent smoking tobacco, $184,000; on 32-cent tobacco, $486,000; the sale of cigar stamps was $275,000; total for tobacco, $945,000. For the sale of stamps for beer, $346,000.

In Australia, the income from the sheep industry exceeds that of the mines, being $100,000,000 per annum.

The Dubuque *Herald* says: Business on the Iowa division of the Illinois Central is becoming lighter every day. The reason for it is the grain blockade at Chicago. It is estimated that there are now 7,000,000 bushels of grain in store at Chicago and no facilities for shipping it east of there. All the old elevators on the line of the road west of Chicago are being cleaned out and made fit for storage use. The elevators at Dunleith on the shore opposite us are undergoing a process of renovation to hold grain, that Western shippers can get as much grain as possible within easy distance of Chicago to await the time when the blockade at that point is relieved. Railroad men say there is no probability of any more grain reaching Chicago for two weeks to come. What better argument do our people want in favor of the opening of new commercial outlets for Dubuque. The Dubuque, Bellevue & Mississippi and the Dubuque & Platteville or Saulisburg Railroads are completed the more advantageous to us and Central Iowa generally.

San Francisco exported 231,919 brls flour, and 1,321,679 centals of wheat, equal to 2,007,436 centals of wheat in 1871. The equivalent of wheat and flour in 1870 was 5,034,000 centals of wheat. Hence the exports of 1871 were but 40 per cent of those of 1870, the falling off amounting to the enormous quantity of 5,046,000 bu. The total exports of the year, excepting merchandise by rail, and the precious metals sent by post, was $31,245,629. This is but just about half the total for 1867, since which year the total show a steady annual decrease.

LATER.

In the afternoon the grain markets were very quiet, but firm, closing at $1.23¼ for wheat, and 40⅛@40½c for corn, both seller February.

### The Chicago Daily Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

BUTTER—Full prices were being demanded and obtained for all choice offerings, as the supply continues light, but for low grades there were few buyers at the quotations, concessions of 1@2c usually being asked, and not unfrequently obtained. The following is the range of prices: Choice dairy, 20@24c; fair to good tub and firkin, 13@16c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—We have to note a further advance in the leading brands of grain bags, Stark, Grahampton, Philadelphia, and Lewiston being "marked up" ½c. For other goods in the line the market ruled steady at former rates. A steady fair movement is witnessed, and we quote prices firm, as follows: Stark, 38c; Grahampton, 37c; Philadelphia, 37; Lewiston, 36c; American, 32½c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22c; gunnies, single, 19@20c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are in active demand at the following quotations: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust; $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ℘ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ℘ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ℘ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ℘ brl.

BEANS—Little change was visible in the market for beans. The late decline has had the effect to check the receipts, but the offerings still considerably exceed the legitimate demand, and prices remain weak and unsettled. We quote common at $1.30@1.50; medium at $1.75@1.85, and good to choice at $2.00@2.20.

BROOM CORN—Is still dull, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ℘ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl to $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Was less active at unchanged prices. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80 for wood-bound; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $25.00@28.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Business does not improve and prices remain unchanged. The stocks are not large, but are equal to all demands. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 15c; do, imitation, 14c; Western factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 13c.

COAL—There was more activity in trade to-day, the cold weather stimulating the demand, but there was no change in values, the market ruling easy at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Sales were reported at $7.00@8.00 per brl, according to quality—chiefly at $7.00@7.50.

EGGS—Continue plenty, and although there was a good demand, prices were weak at the reduction noted yesterday, or at 30@32c for fresh.

FRUITS—DRIED—Both foreign and domestic varieties were being held with a little more firmness, the slight increased demand having a stimulating tendency, but no effort was made to advance price, which may be quoted steady, as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey, prunes, 9@10c; new, 13½@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.50@3.75; blackberries, 15½@16½c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10½@11½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—A fair movement was witnessed, both in lake and salt water descriptions, and the prevalent feeling was firm, the general tendency of prices being upward. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $19.00@19.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.50.

GREEN FRUITS—Prices underwent no perceptible change. There was a small demand at the annexed quotations: Apples, from store, $2.50@4.50; cranberries, $10.00@13.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.00@6.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—The demand for goods coming under this head continues to improve, and the general market seems to be working firmer. This is more especially true of staple articles, the stocks of which are moderate, here and at the East. The easy feeling noted in sugars early in the week has disappeared, and the present tendency seems to be upward. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24@24½c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 21½@22c; O. G. Java, 29@32c; Singapore, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25½c; Maracaibo, 24@25c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13½@13¾c; A sugar, 12½@12¾c; B do, 12½@12½c; XC do, 12½@12½c; C do, 12@12½c; choice brown, 10½@11½c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 10@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; golden sugar-house syrup, 40@55c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@48c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; standard 5½@6½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@5c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@5½c.

HAY—The hay trade was quoted dull at the reduction recently noted. The stocks are increasing and unless the demand speedily improves a further decline can scarcely be averted. The following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50@15.00; do loose pressed, $14.00@14.50; prairie, pressed, $9.50@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain steady and and unchanged. There are buyers for all offerings, and at very full prices. We continue to quote: Green salted cured slight, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The following prices are firmly adhered to:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar iron | 4 2-10@ 4 5-10c |
| Horse-shoe iron | 5 5-10@ 6 c |
| Heavy band | 4 8-10@ 5 4-10c |
| Light band | 4 8-10@ 5 4-10c |
| Hoop | 5 5-10@ 6 7-10c |
| Oval | 4 8-10@ 5 8-10c |
| Round and square | 4 2-10@ 5 0-10c |
| Half oval and half round | 5 1-10@ 5 5-10c |
| Russia iron, perfect | 20 c |
| Russia No. 1, stained | 18 c |
| Sheet iron | 5 4-10@ 6 3-10c |
| Norway nailrods | 7 @ 8 c |
| German plow steel | 9 @10 c |
| Bessemer plow steel | 10 3-4 @12 1-2 c |
| Spring and tire steel | 9 @11 c |

LEATHER—Was again quoted quiet, neither the local nor interior demand being at all active. Prices, however, remain firm, as follows:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 37@38c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.85@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—There is no change to note in this market. Prices are steady at the following range:

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second clear | $48.00@50.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00@48.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 37.00@40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 42.00@44.00 |
| First and second clear flooring, together, rough | 40.00 |
| First and second clear siding, together | 23.00@25.00 |
| Common siding | 20.00@22.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed first | 36.00@37.00 |
| Common flooring dressed second | 29.00@30.00 |
| Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards | 35.00@40.00 |
| A stock boards | 34.00@35.00 |
| B stock boards | 28.00@30.00 |
| Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under | 20.00@22.00 |
| Fencing | 20.00@22.00 |
| Joists and scantling, 18@24 feet | 20.00@24.00 |
| Pickets, square | 16.00@18.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 18.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 16.00@18.00 |
| Cedar posts round | 20.00@22.00 |
| Lath | 4.00 |
| Sawed shingles, No. 1 | 1.25@ 2.75 |
| Sawed shingles, A or star | 4.00 |

Shingles on track are steady at $3.25@3.50 for A or star, and $1.00@2.50 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers report a steady fair inquiry at the subjoined quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $13.00; do tern, $11.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 13½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 22c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount.

NAILS—Were unchanged, ruling active and steady at $4.75 rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d, per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d, per keg, $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine 3d, per keg, $7.50; blue 3d, common, per keg, $8.50.

OILS—Nothing new was developed in the oil market. There was only a light movement at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 24@25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 83c; do boiled, 88c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 90c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 78c.

ONIONS—The market was liberally supplied, and sales dragged at 65@75c per bu.

POTATOES—Sales were slow at about former rates, or at 75@85c for common mixed, and at 90@95c for good to choice straight lots from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—Was in fair supply, but, with a better demand, prices ruled firmer. There was, however, no deceded advance. Sales making within the range of the following quotations: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $2.50@4.00; turkeys, do, 10@12c; geese do, per doz, $6.00@7.00; do live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—Is active and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was in poor demand and steady at $3.10@3.40. Clover was quiet and steady at $6.00@6.20; Mammoth do nominal at $6.50@6.75.

TEAS—Were steady at the quoted prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.00@[illegible].

TOBACCO—Dealers report the demand steadily fair, and the market remains steady at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 90c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—Was in demand, and prices were firm. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Only a light business was doing in this staple, the supply being small. There was a good demand at the prices given below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Washed, fine, in good condition | 58@62c |
| Washed, medium, in good condition | 58@62c |
| Washed, coarse | 58@62c |
| Unwashed, fine | 30@40c |
| Unwashed, medium | 38@42c |
| Unwashed, coarse | 40@45c |
| Tub-washed, prime condition | 75@76c |
| Tub-washed, poor to good condition | 50@72c |

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

### Chicago Live Stock Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 2,079 | 5,685 | 1,189 |
| Tuesday | 1,739 | 11,056 | 1,160 |
| Wednesday | 1,940 | 13,191 | 1,934 |
| Total | 5,758 | 29,932 | 4,283 |
| Same time last week | 5,551 | 47,955 | 5,520 |

The following were the shipments:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,195 | 1,494 | 3,658 |
| Tuesday | 779 | 2,047 | 190 |
| Wednesday | | | |
| Total | 1,974 | 3,541 | 3,848 |

CATTLE—No change deserving special mention occurred to-day in the condition of the cattle market. The demand was reasonably active, not only on Eastern account, but to supply the wants of butchers and feeders, and a firm, healthy tone pervaded the market for nearly all descriptions; the exception being inferior and common rough, thin lots, for which the feeling was weak, as there was little or no inquiry for such. The average quality was not as good as that of yesterday, there being no extra and comparatively few strictly choice droves. The extreme range of prices was $3.00@6.00, the inside for a lot of thin cows, and the outside for a car load of choice, smooth, fat steers, averaging 1,327 lbs. There were few sales below $4.00, however, and not many above $5.62½, the larger portion changing hands at $4.50@5.50, for medium to good steers of from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs average.

The Kansas City *Drover*, speaking of the Texas cattle trade, says:

> The experience of Texas-cattle men along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway during the last three years, has conclusively demonstrated that cattle can be wintered upon the buffalo or mesquit grasses in and about the vicinity of Ellsworth and Brookville as economically and in much better condition than in Texas, so much so, that leading men engaged in stock raising in Texas are now establishing depots or ranches at those places, with a view to holding over annually, during the winter, a certain proportion of their herds. Cattle so held come out in the spring in much better condition, improve more rapidly, command better prices, and can be forwarded to market much earlier than freshly driven cattle from Texas. The advantage of such facilities, with a dull or depressed market, is too apparent to need further comment.

About everything sold, and the market closed as it opened, steady and firm.

CLOSING PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward | $6.25a6.50 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs | 5.75a6.00 |
| Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200a1,300 lbs | 5.25a5.50 |
| Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050a1,200 lbs | 4.75a5.00 |
| Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 a1,100 lbs | 3.25a4.50 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700a1,050 lbs | 3.00a4.25 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers | 2.50a2.75 |

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

| No. | | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | butchers' stock | 880 | $4.25 |
| 17 | choice shipping steers | 1,289 | 5.62½ |
| 60 | stock steers | 958 | 4.12½ |
| 14 | stock steers | 916 | 4.00 |
| 15 | oxen and steers | 1,433 | 4.50 |
| 15 | stockers | 849 | 3.75 |
| 18 | medium steers | 1,160 | 4.90 |
| 16 | butchers' stock | 1,010 | 4.00 |
| 14 | choice smooth steers | 1,227 | 5.50 |
| 24 | stockers | 942 | 3.60 |
| 10 | rough stock | 1,215 | 4.00 |
| 16 | smooth fleshy steers | 1,196 | 5.00 |
| 34 | smooth fleshy steers | 1,266 | 5.25 |
| 16 | choice steers | 1,321 | 5.50 |
| 15 | fleshy steers | 1,226 | 4.75 |
| 17 | fleshy steers | 1,116 | 4.87½ |
| 21 | fleshy steers | 1,150 | 4.50 |
| 16 | good steers | 1,280 | 5.40 |
| 41 | choice shipping steers | 1,3[illegible] | 5.[illegible] |
| 17 | fat smooth steers | 1,1[illegible] | [illegible] |
| 19 | good steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 22 | light fat steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 32 | medium steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 16 | good fat steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 35 | stockers | 1,006 | 3.50 |
| 18 | pony steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 18 | choice steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 16 | medium steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 15 | good smooth steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 34 | butchers' stock | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 16 | smooth fleshy steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 22 | stockers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 36 | stockers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 29 | cows | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 19 | choice shipping steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 18 | choice shipping steers | 1,339 | 5.87½ |
| 35 | cows | 979 | 3.50 |

HOGS—The hog trade was very quiet during the forenoon, and prices were weak and lower. There was about the average attendance of buyers but neither Eastern nor local operators could be induced to take hold, save at a material reduction from former rates, and prices were accordingly lowered to the extent of 10c per 100 lbs. This had the effect to stimulate the demand. As the day advanced the bidding became more spirited, and before the close the decline sustained early had been fully recovered, the market closing firm at substantially yesterday's prices. Sales were reported at $4.10@4.15 for common light, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots at $4.20@4.30 for medium; and at $4.35@4.45 for good to choice. A few extra sold at $4.50@4.55. We note the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 67 | 228 | $4.25 | 46 | 250 | $4.15 | 57 | 265 | $4.15 |
| 57 | 229 | 4.20 | 57 | 271 | 4.15 | 47 | 270 | 4.40 |
| 246 | 235 | 4.30 | 50 | 274 | 4.15 | 77 | 289 | 4.15 |
| 27 | 215 | 4.37½ | 58 | 270 | 4.15 | 157 | 373 | 4.40 |
| 32 | 228 | 4.37½ | 61 | 214 | 4.15 | 24 | 212 | 4.40 |
| 45 | 209 | 4.35 | 61 | 224 | 4.15 | 21 | 270 | 3.80 |
| 21 | 290 | 4.30 | 53 | 220 | 4.30 | 52 | 228 | 4.35 |
| 25 | 385 | 4.35 | 67 | 245 | 4.20 | 52 | 240 | 4.25 |
| 25 | 412 | 4.35 | 36 | 294 | 4.25 | 57 | 213 | 4.17½ |
| 48 | 415 | 4.40 | 48 | 222 | 4.40 | 46 | 344 | 4.40 |
| 41 | 279 | 4.40 | 51 | 367 | 4.40 | 35 | 445 | 4.45 |
| 159 | 205 | 4.40 | 241 | 327 | 4.40 | 101 | 254 | 4.45 |
| 40 | 266 | 4.40 | 58 | 321 | 4.35 | 101 | 248 | 4.47½ |
| 51 | 270 | 4.35 | 114 | 240 | 4.35 | 43 | 252 | 4.45 |
| 154 | 217 | 4.35 | 51 | 221 | 4.40 | 52 | 313 | 4.45 |
| 133 | 202 | 4.30 | 50 | 341 | 4.37½ | 50 | 282 | 4.35 |
| 36 | 178 | 4.20 | 42 | 418 | 4.45 | 92 | 246 | 4.25 |
| 49 | 195 | 4.40 | 170 | 379 | 4.37½ | 45 | 265 | 4.20 |
| 33 | 254 | 4.40 | 50 | 255 | 4.37½ | 72 | 209 | 4.40 |
| 51 | 252 | 4.35 | 19 | 297 | 4.35 | 46 | 271 | 4.35 |
| 39 | 281 | 4.30 | 42 | 200 | 4.25 | 51 | 300 | 4.25 |
| 48 | 220 | 4.40 | 420 | 285 | 4.40 | | | |

SHEEP—The sheep market was quiet. Our prices were without important change. There was a fair local and Eastern demand at $4.00@4.50 for common; $4.75@5.25 for medium; and at $5.50@6.75 for good to strictly choice.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26s@28s. Winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d; No. 1 spring, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 11s; white, 12s@12s 6d. Corn, 30s@30s 3d. Pork, 53s. Lard, 44s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 24—1:30 p. m.—Weather stormy, telegraph deranged. Wrecks feared.

LONDON, Jan. 24—4:30 p. m.—Consols, 92⅜; American securities quiet, steady; Bonds, '62, 92⅜; '65, 93½; '67, 93½; 10-40s, 92.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 24—Bonds, 96½.

PARIS, Jan. 24—Rentes, 56f 37c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—Evening.—Cotton—Firm; middling upland, 10½d; Orleans, 10¾d; sales, 15,000 bales; on speculation and export 6,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d; flour, 26s@28s; Corn, 30s@30s 3d; Cumberland middles 32s 6d.

### Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 24—Cattle—Receipts, 72 cars, making a supply of 231 cars against 352 cars last week. Market rules fairly active; prices a shade lower; closing dull. Sales, 750 Illinois steers, av 1,030 to 1,570 lbs, at $5.12½@6.70; 40 Ohio, av 950 lbs, $4.70; 160 Indiana, 1,250 to 1,124 lbs, at $5.50@6.75; 90 Missouri steers, av 950 to 1,155 lbs, at $4.50@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Supply, 7,300. Market tolerably active; prices unchanged but weak. Sales of 470 Indiana sheep, av 100 lbs, at $6.75; 144 Michigans, 90 to 98 lbs, at $6.55@7.25; 420 Ohios, av 82 lbs, $6.65@6.75; 450 Canadas, 114 to 115 lbs, at $6.62½@7.00; 200 Canada lambs, 81 to 92 lbs, at $7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,400 head. Market steady and a shade higher; sales at $4.55@4.70 for medium to good.

### The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.23½; No. 2, $1.21½. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 31½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 39½c. Rye quiet and held firm; No. 1, 67½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 60½c.

HOGS—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—COTTON—Less active; sales, 1,600 bales; middling upland, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy and in buyers' favor; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.10; common to good extra, $6.35@6.70; good to choice, $6.85@7.35; white Western extra, $7.20@7.40; Ohio extra, $6.60@7.50; St. Louis, $6.70@9.50. Rye flour a shade easier; $4.00@5.20. Corn meal quiet. Wheat steady; No. 2 spring in store, $1.49@1.52; No. 1 do, $1.54@1.55; winter red Western, $1.59@1.63; amber, $1.64@1.69; white, $1.63@1.75; Northwestern club, delivered, $1.52; No. 2 Milwaukee, delivered, $1.55; prime winter red Western in store, $1.63; white Michigan, $1.70. Rye unchanged. Barley dull; Western, 90c. Malt quiet; State, $1.00. Corn more active and a shade firmer; receipts, 71,000 bu; new Western mixed, afloat, 72@72½c; Western yellow, 73c; prime old Western mixed in store, 75c. Oats more active and a shade firmer; receipts, 14,000 bu; Western and Ohio, in store and afloat, 52@55c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy; 39@42c.

HOPS—Rather more active; 20@55c for 1871; 10@20c for 1870; 10@15c for 1868.

LEATHER—Steady and less active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande, 26@29c; California, 25@28c; Orinoco, 24½@27c.

WOOL—Quiet; extra Ohio, 70c; pulled, 65@68c; Texas, 65@75c, spring and fall clip, California, 40c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 19½@21½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 9½@9½c; Cuba, 9@10c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 45@53c. Rice quiet; 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 23@23½c.

TURPENTINE—Firmer at 60@61c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $14.50; old, $13.50; prime mess, $12.25; new prime mess, $14.00; March to May, $14.31@14.37. Beef quiet and unchanged. Hams unchanged. Tierce more active; prime mess, $19.00@20.00; India mess, $19.00@21.00. Dressed hogs firmer at $5.62@6.62. Cut meats more active; hams, 8½@9½c; shoulders, 5½@6c. Middles steady; long clear, 7½c; short, 7½@7½c; Cumberlands, 6¾@6½c; short ribs, 7c. Lard dull; No 1 to prime steam, 9½@9¾c; kettle, 7½c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 11@23c; State, 22@35c.

CHEESE—11½@14½c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 93c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.25@8.00; Indiana and Ohio, $7.25@7.75. Wheat quiet; State and Western red, $1.57@1.60; amber, $1.63; white, $1.70@1.75. Rye, 90c. Corn dull; new yellow, 64@66c. Oats firm; white, 55@56c; mixed, 52@53c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $14.25@14.50. Lard firm at 9¼@9½c.

WHISKEY—Dull; 95c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Nothing done in wheat. Corn quiet at 52c. Oats steady at 45c for State.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family at $6.85@7.00. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; ear, 48@49c. Rye scarce and firm at 88@90c. Oats steady at 38@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Linseed in fair demand and higher at 78@85c.

EGGS—Fair demand, but lower at 28c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held firmly at $13.25. Lard quiet; held firmly at 8¾@9½c; steam held at 8¾@9c. Bulk meats quiet; held firmly; asking 5½c, 6½c, and 6½c; sales clear rib at this rate, seller February 1. Bacon quiet; held firm at 6½c, 7½c, and 7½c.

HOGS—In fair demand and higher; common, $4.75.

GREEN MEATS—Held at 4½c, 5½c, 8c, and 8½c.

WHISKEY—In fair demand and higher at 89c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.51½; No. 1, $1.50½; amber, $1.45. Corn steady; yellow, 53c. Oats dull and lower; mixed, 40@41c.

CLOVER SEED—In good demand at $6.30.

HOGS—10c higher; held at $5.10.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and nominal; no sales. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 47½c; yellow, 48c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 41@41½c; No. 2, 39c; Michigan, 39½@40c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady; Michigan, $6.25.

HOGS—Steady at $5.05@5.10.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24.—COTTON—Active and firm; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm; extra family, $6.50. Wheat quiet and firm; red and white, $1.55@1.70. Corn, shelled, 48c. Oats in good demand at 48c. Rye steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—A strong feeling and good order demand, but prices unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—COTTON—Quiet at 20¾@21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very slow; X, $5.90@6.25; XX, $6.40@6.50. Wheat stronger, but only sample lots sold. Corn slow and unchanged; No. 2, elevator, 40c; mixed and yellow; sacked, 50@52c. Oats dull; mixed, tracked, 35½c; do, sacked, 41½@42½c. Barley quiet, at 85c for choice fall. Rye easier; 73c on track; 75c at elevator.

WHISKEY—Easier, at 87½c.

TOBACCO, HEMP, AND BAGGING—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong and higher, at 23@25½c for Rio. Sugar unchanged, at 9½@11c for fair to choice Louisiana. Molasses dull, at 50@55c for plantation.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00 on orders. Dry salted meats quiet, the business being in small order lots; loose shoulders, 4½c; clear ribs, 6c; clear, 6½c; packed lots ½c higher. Bacon firm, on order lots; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½. Lard—Nothing doing.

HOGS—Active and higher, at $3.75@4.00 for yarders, and $4.00@4.30 for packers.

CATTLE—Steady at 2½@5½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000; wheat, 4,000; corn, 24,000; oats, 5,000; barley, 2,000; rye, 2,000; hogs, 2,426. Since Nov. 1, 426,275; same time last year, 286,565. Shipments since Nov. 1, 62,236.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Wheat dull and steady at $1.58@1.60; Corn firm; Western mixed, 68c. Oats, 55@57c. Rye, $1.00.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93@93½c.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES
OF
Fractional Currency
TO EXCHANGE FOR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT
CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,
15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which are clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These pills clean the stomach and bowels of all dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid, and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured, with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's medicines will do to cure consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot, with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in every particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treament of the worst kind of consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of January I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.

Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

For sale by Druggists in the Northwest generally.

## PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Feb. 12, 1872, for the transportation of Military, Indian, and Government supplies during the year commencing April first (1st), 1872, and ending March thirty-first (31st), 1873, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. TWO (2).

From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and its branches, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas, and Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97 degrees; also from any intermediate points on the route above mentioned, to the posts and places above mentioned; the proposals for shipments from points on the Kansas Pacific Railway to be made separately from those for shipments from the Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first (1), 1872.

The weight to be transported will not exceed, in the aggregate, 20,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $3,000 (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable unconditionally to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement: Said sum to be forfeited to the United States, in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first (1st) day of April, 1872, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily at the starting points of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks and blanks for proposals can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, N. M.

By authority of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.
E. C. EASTON, Deputy Qr. Mr. Gen'l U. S. A., C. Q. M. Dept. of the Mo.

## PROPOSALS.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 21, 1871, entitled "An Act for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," and of instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office up to Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1872, at 12 m., for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to Block 119, School Section Addition; that is to say, any one of the blocks within the boundary of Randolph-st. on the north, Jackson-st. on the south, Wabash-av. on the east, and Fifth-av. on the west, in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable, in submitting proposals, that the several proprietors in each block should unite in making a single proposition for the sale to the Government of the entire block. Each proposal must specify the limit of time within which the Government shall have the privilege of taking the lands on the terms offered. Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for sale to the Government of block, or portion of block, bounded by ——sts."

Proposals should be addressed to Jas. E. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.

JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1872.

## PROPOSALS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, OFFICE CLERK COUNTY COURT, CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1872.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the County Clerk of Cook County, up to and including January 31, 1872, for the management and running of the engineering and heating apparatus of the Insane Asylum and Poor House, Court House, County Jail, County Hospital, and County Normal School, including all fuel, materials and supplies whatsoever for one year.

All bidders will be required to enter into bond with two sureties, to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract; the county reserving the right to reject all bids if deemed expedient to do so.

All proposals to be addressed to the County Clerk of Cook County, and endorsed "Proposals for Engineer."

JOHN G. GINDELE, County Clerk.

## Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for the grading, bridging, and culverts on the Havana, Mason City, Lincoln & Eastern Railroad, from Lincoln to Champaign, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Clinton, DeWitt County, Ill., until 12 o'clock, noon, of Wednesday, February 7, 1872.

Plans and specifications can be seen at our office on and after February 1.

Proposals will be received for the grading and culverts of from one to five miles only; the bridging and piling for the entire work by itself.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, that are not considered for the interests of the company.

TAYLOR, DELAND & CO., Contractors.
Clinton, Jan. 18, 1872.

## THE TRUSTEES

Of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will receive proposals for lease of their lot, 80 feet front, with debris thereon, on Wabash-av., between VanBuren and Congress-sts., for a term of twenty years, or for the sale of debris or lot. Proposals must be made in writing to H. M. CURTIS, [illegible] East Twelfth-st., between this date and Feb. 1, 18[72].

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

## DISSOLUTION.

Henry Boehme, and John Van Deusen have, by mutual consent, withdrawn as partners of our firm. [The business] will be conducted under the same name by the remaining partner.
Jan. 1, 18[72]. KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY.

## DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Pratt, Wentworth & Co., with its place of business in Chicago, Ill., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the copartnership articles cancelled. The affairs of the concern will be settled by PRATT & WENTWORTH, of Boston, Mass.
Boston, Mass., Jan. 18, 1872.

BANKING.

## J. M. ADSIT, Banker,

REMOVED TO
326 Wabash-av., cor. Congress-st.
☞ A general banking business transacted.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

# WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and States, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public, generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

| | |
|---|---|
| Single copy, one year | $1.50 |
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| | |
|---|---|
| Single copy, one year | $4.50 |
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| | |
|---|---|
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|---|---|
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TIME TABLE.

## Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Arrival and Departure. Depot—Foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | *5:00 a m | *8:30 p m |
| Fast New York Express | *9:00 a m | [illegible] |
| Jackson Accommodation (daily) | *3:45 p m | [illegible] |
| Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line | 5:15 p m | 7:[illegible] a m |
| Night Express | †9:00 p m | [illegible] |

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | *9:00 a m | *9:00 p m |
| Night Express | †8:30 p m | †6:00 a m |

FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | *9:00 a m | *8:00 p m |
| Night Express | †8:30 p m | *6:00 a m |
| St. Joe Accommodation | *3:45 p m | *10:45 a m |

‡ Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | * 9:20 a m | * 9:00 p m |
| St. Louis Fast Line | † 7:00 p m | * 7:20 a m |
| Cairo Mail | * 9:20 a m | * 9:00 p m |
| Cairo Express | † 7:00 p m | * 7:20 a m |
| Springfield Express | * 9:20 a m | * 9:00 p m |
| Keokuk Passenger | † 7:00 p m | * 7:20 a m |
| Gilman Passenger | * 4:15 p m | * 9:20 a m |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 a m | * 7:45 a m |
| do do do | *12:10 p m | * 9:20 a m |
| do do do | * 3:00 p m | * 1:45 p m |
| do do do | * 5:15 p m | * 5:15 p m |
| do do do | * 6:10 p m | * 7:35 p m |

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

DEPOT—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. TICKET OFFICE—83 West Madison-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Express | *10:00 a m | 4:15 p m |
| Peru Accommodation | * 4:30 p m | *9:45 a m |
| Night Express | *10:00 p m | †7:00 a m |
| Leavenworth Express | *10:00 a m | 4:15 p m |

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line | *9:15 a m | *8:30 p m |
| Kansas City fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Lousiana, Mo. | *9:15 a m | *4:30 p m |
| Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division) | *9:15 a m | *4:30 p m |
| Joliet Accommodation | *4:10 p m | *9:40 a m |
| St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line | ‡6:30 p m | *4:30 p m |
| St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division | ‡9:00 p m | §7:15 a m |
| Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Lousiana, Mo. | ‡9:00 p m | §7:15 a m |

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. §Daily. ‖Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

DEPOT—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | 6:40 a m | 8:00 p m |
| Special New York Express | *9:00 a m | * [illegible] |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | 5:15 p m | 7:[illegible] a m |
| Night Express | *10:30 p m | *[illegible] |

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. Station.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 7:30 a m | * 4:15 p m |
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:45 a m | * [illegible] |
| Torreston Passenger | * 3:25 p m | *12:15 p m |
| Galesburg Passenger | * [illegible] p m | * [illegible] |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | * [illegible] p m | * [illegible] |
| Aurora Passenger | * [illegible] p m | * [illegible] |
| Pacific Night Express | † [illegible] p m | ‡ 7:45 a m |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | *10:00 a m | * 1:30 p m |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 1:45 p m | * [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p m | * 7:15 a m |
| Riverside and Hinsdale | * [illegible] | * [illegible] |

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side. Freight Office at C., C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Evansville & Terre Haute Express | 7:00 a m | [illegible] |
| Momence Accommodation | [illegible] p m | [illegible] |

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—81 West Madison-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Clinton Passenger | [illegible] a m | [illegible] |
| Pacific fast line | *10:45 a m | [illegible] |
| Pacific night express | †[illegible] p m | [illegible] |
| Fort Dodge and Dubuque express | [illegible] p m | [illegible] |
| Sioux City and Dubuque ex. | [illegible] a m | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee mail | [illegible] a m | *10:10 a m |
| Milwaukee express | [illegible] a m | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee passenger | [illegible] p m | *7:00 p m |
| Milwaukee passenger (daily) | 11:00 p m | [illegible] |
| Green Bay express | *10:00 a m | *7:45 p m |
| Green Bay | [illegible] p m | [illegible] |

*Sunday excepted. †Saturdays ex. ‡Mondays ex.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | † 9:00 a m | † 7:[illegible] p m |
| Pacific Express | † 5:15 p m | ‡ 6:30 a m |
| Fast Line | † 9:00 p m | † 8:30 a m |
| Mail | † 4:30 a m | † 6:15 p m |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | † 3:45 p m | † 9:40 a m |

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

# The Chicago Tribune.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1872.


## THE RELIEF WORK.

The detailed statement of the present plan of operations of the Chicago Relief Society, printed in our last issue, shows that the most gratifying results are still attending the distribution of the magnificent charities which the world has contributed for the relief of those left homeless and helpless by the fire. The general mode of operation is the same now as it was at first, except that experience has afforded the means for a juster discrimination, so that unworthy persons find it exceedingly difficult to impose upon the Society. There are two or three points, however, worthy of a passing notice. Widespread as the relief has been, and vast as have been the sums expended in applying this relief, there is no danger that the fund will not be sufficient to complete the grand work and place every sufferer by the fire beyond the contingency of want arising from actual loss by the fire. New York has still a million of dollars in reserve. Buffalo and Pittsburgh have about a hundred thousand each. The London contributions are awaiting the orders of the Society at New York, and contributions come almost daily from prominent cities abroad. In addition to this, balances are still due from many American cities, and the local balance in bank is large. The aggregate of these sums is sufficiently large to insure the thorough completion of the purposes for which the Society was organized, and at the same time properly remunerate those doing its clerical and out-door work.

The Sanitary Department of the Society also presents some very gratifying features. The principal disease with which its physicians have had to grapple has been the small-pox, and the necessity for vigorous measures has been a very pressing one, from the fact that so many of the recipients of relief are located under conditions favorable to the spread of this loathsome disease. The physicians, recognizing this fact, have made vaccination compulsory by cutting off every person from relief who refuses to protect himself and family in this manner. The result has been that, during the past five weeks, there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases and the average mortality. Out of the 50,000 persons now receiving relief from the Society, only 2,500 are under medical treatment, and this number decreases weekly. The wisdom of the action of these physicians in compelling vaccination is shown at once by the statistics of mortality, and peculiarly by the protection it affords the whole city; for, if small-pox should once become epidemic in these crowded barracks, it would be extremely difficult to fix any limits to its ravages.

The Society announces, semi-officially, that it will close its operations, as far as the distribution of the fire-fund is concerned, on the first of next April. The 18,000 families dependent upon it immediately after the fire have already diminished to 10,000, and the diminution continues daily at a more rapid ratio as the winter wears away. By the first of April, all those now in barracks will be in comfortable homes of their own. The articles now distributed are mainly of a practical character and conducive to self-support, such as sewing-machines, artisans' tools, garden-seeds, etc. By the designated time, every one will be in a condition to help himself, and those who have been ordinarily prudent will have a surplus on hand with which to provide the comforts of home in the spring. Already there has been work enough for all who have had the disposition to work, and at higher rates of wages than ever before; and it therefore follows, naturally, that the man who has had a home, provisions, fuel, and clothing, furnished gratuitously to his family, ought to have saved enough from his wages to give him a comfortable start when he once more embarks in his own behalf. When spring opens there will be ample work for all, at unusually remunerative wages, and there is no reason why the Society should longer continue its operations under the special organization which was called into being by the sudden contingency of the fire.

The charity which the world has laid at our doors has been wonderful; but no more wonderful, perhaps, than the system under which it has been disbursed. That system to-day is substantially what it was when it was first organized, while yet the smoke of the great conflagration still hung over the city and all men and things were in the direst stress of confusion and indecision. Considering the circumstances attending its inception, we cannot admire sufficiently its results, and, long as men may remember the terrors of the fire itself, they will still longer remember the blessings of this bountiful charity, and the wisdom with which it was applied to the healing of their wounds.

## SPECIAL BUILDING PRIVILEGES.

One great difficulty in enforcing any law upon the subject of fire-limits is the discretion which has always heretofore been allowed certain officers to permit its violation. We have now certain fire-limits. In them, since the fire, the law has been grossly violated. Even while the Common Council is discussing the enactment of a law, it has been called upon to pass a resolution legalizing illegal buildings now going up. On last Monday evening the following proceedings took place:

A petition of Dr. T. W. Carr, of No. 325 West Madison street, asking permission to improve his building, was presented.
Ald. Holden moved to grant the permission. He stated that the petitioner was going to brick the front of the building.
Ald. Gardner moved to amend by granting the permission on condition of his building a 12-inch wall all round his house.
The amendment was lost.
The prayer of the petitioner was granted.

Here is a case of unjustifiable special legislation. Within two blocks of this house there are forty frame buildings, heretofore occupied as dwellings, for which there is now a demand as stores. The owners dare not change them. These buildings cannot be raised, brought forward to building line, or altered. A door cannot be made in them, nor a window changed to a door. Why exempt one person and not all others? This particular case has no merits beyond those of hundreds of others. The building is an old frame; has been raised once before. It is now proposed to allow the owner to move it forward to the building line, and to convert it into a store. As we have said, there are a score of other buildings in the same vicinity to whose owners the like privilege is denied. The requirement that he build an outer wall of brick was voted down. Why? Is it putting the owner to too great a cost? The building has already been let, we understand, at $4,000 a year, which is 150 per cent more than the whole value of the building at this time. The Common Council, having voted this extraordinary privilege to one man, will be deluged with petitions from thousands of others equally entitled to the favor. This resolution ought to be vetoed, or, if not vetoed, ought to be repealed. The showing of favoritism—making general laws, and then exempting particular persons from their operations—will be fatal to any fire-ordinance. Better have no law at all.

The statement that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have voted to reject the nomination of Mr. Charles Hale, of Boston, as Assistant Secretary of State, on account of some personal dereliction on his part while acting as Consul General to Egypt, is, to us, quite incomprehensible. Mr. Hale was for many years, prior to his appointment by President Lincoln as Consul General, the chief editor and proprietor of the Boston *Advertiser*, and a son of Nathan Hale, the founder of that paper. His brother, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, is one of the foremost writers, preachers, and lecturers in the United States; and against no member of this distinguished family have we ever heard aught affecting in any way unfavorably their personal character. Mr. Charles Hale's administration in Egypt has been accounted creditable by the public generally, and it is hardly possible that Secretary Fish would propose him for the responsible and confidential position of Assistant Secretary of State if there were any well-founded accusations against him.

## CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The House of Representatives have adopted a scheme of apportionment of representation in Congress, by which the whole number is fixed at 283. The Senate Committee have, however, reported a bill fixing the number at 241. The present number is 243. That our readers may judge of the comparative arrangement of the two bills, we give the numbers of Representatives to which the States will be entitled under each:

| States. | Senate Bill 241. | House Bill 283. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 6 | 7 |
| Arkansas | 3 | 4 |
| California | 4 | 4 |
| Connecticut | 3 | 4 |
| Delaware | 1 | 1 |
| Florida | 1 | 1 |
| Georgia | 7 | 9 |
| Illinois | 16 | 19 |
| Indiana | 10 | 12 |
| Iowa | 7 | 9 |
| Kansas | 2 | 3 |
| Kentucky | 8 | 10 |
| Louisiana | 4 | 5 |
| Maine | 3 | 5 |
| Maryland | 4 | 6 |
| Massachusetts | 9 | 11 |
| Michigan | 7 | 9 |
| Minnesota | 2 | 3 |
| Mississippi | 5 | 7 |
| Missouri | 10 | 13 |
| Nebraska | 1 | 1 |
| Nevada | 1 | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 2 | 3 |
| New Jersey | 5 | 7 |
| New York | 27 | 32 |
| North Carolina | 6 | 8 |
| Ohio | 16 | 20 |
| Oregon | 1 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 22 | 26 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | 2 |
| South Carolina | 4 | 5 |
| Tennessee | 7 | 9 |
| Texas | 5 | 6 |
| Vermont | 2 | 2 |
| Virginia | 7 | 9 |
| West Virginia | 2 | 3 |
| Wisconsin | 6 | 8 |

Delaware, Nevada, Oregon, nor Nebraska has a population equal to the ratio under either apportionment, but by the Constitution must have one Representative each. The whole Representative population is 38,113,253.

We hope the House bill will pass. The number proposed is by no means too large. There are, moreover, decided advantages in large numbers. It is more difficult to purchase legislation from large bodies than small ones, and there is a better chance to have some fearless Representatives to guard the public interest and give the alarm when danger threatens.

The Senate now consists of 74 members, and the number of Representatives ought, at least, equal four times that of the Senators. It is the only protection the larger States, having the population to be affected by legislation, have against the inequality of numbers in the Senate. Florida, Delaware, Nevada, Nebraska, and Rhode Island outnumber, in the Senate, the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. The more numerous the Representatives in the House the greater will be the protection of the public against class legislation, with its attendant corruptions, which are so perceptible in small bodies of men.

## MR. MORTON ON A "HIGHER PLANE."

Senator Morton made a speech upon the Amnesty bill on Tuesday, which a Democratic colleague affected to consider as one of the customary Senatorial stump speeches with which the Indiana Senator initiates the political campaigns as they recur; but which we will, on the contrary, consider as the spontaneous expression of Mr. Morton's views, uttered for the purpose of convincing his fellow-Senators that they are wrong and Morton right. In making this effort, Mr. Morton declares that he treats the question of amnesty to rebels "upon a higher plane" than mere expediency, or even than experience,—those being the considerations which have, as he claims, characterized the policy of the friends of amnesty. Precisely what the planks are of the platform which Mr. Morton denominates his "higher plane," the report of his speech does not enable us clearly to determine; but, as nearly as we can discover them, they are these:

First, "consistency," by which Senator Morton means that, having fought the South while it was in arms against us, we must continue to fight it now that we are ostensibly at peace. Otherwise our attitude toward the South would be changed, and we should be inconsistent.

Next, it would be "straining the Fourteenth Amendment" to remove the disabilities of the Southerners *en masse*, instead of taking their names out of the census table or the city directories. We may relieve them all in detail, as Captain Bobadil was to flog the army of his enemy, but we must not lump them. This would be "straining the Fourteenth Amendment." Mr. Morton's aversion to straining any part of the Constitution is well known.

Thirdly, Mr. Morton puts in a few words in behalf of posterity. The leaders of the late rebellion will die rebels, he tells us. They will not be conciliated, any more than rattlesnakes will be conciliated by restoring their fangs. They will accept our amnesty as an admission that we were wrong and they right; and our children will have no answer to make to them. On reference to the record of Congress, posterity will be completely dumfoundered to find that the Government, to avoid serious calamities to Southern society, ceased to persecute red-handed rebels in a petty way, having already relinquished the idea of inflicting adequate penalties upon them. This must not be, says Mr. Morton; therefore, we must disqualify the men of ability and character in the South, and keep the offices there filled with thieves, vagabonds, alien adventurers, the very scum of society, in order to convince future generations that the North was right and the South was wrong in the great civil war. This will, beyond doubt, leave the question as clear as a crystal in the mind of posterity. "Our fathers were a noble race," they will say. "They kept the best of the Southern people disfranchised, to show them that they ought not to have rebelled when they did; and they placed over them Governments so bad that they almost rebelled a few years afterwards. Noble, patriotic forefathers!"

At this point, we are sorry to say, our orator comes down from his "higher plane," and tells us that, if general amnesty is granted, the next step will be to pension rebel soldiers; the next, to pay rebels for their slaves and confiscated property; and the next, to pay the Confederate debt! Why Mr. Morton stops with these trifling results, we cannot perceive. Why not give us, after the payment of the Confederate debt, the confiscation of property of all Republicans at the South, and then of all Republicans at the North; the disfranchisement of all liberty-loving men; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; and the enslavement of the Yankees generally. This would be a good strong programme, and one which is as likely to be carried out as that which the Senator from Indiana allowed himself to forecast.

Of course, the Senator knows that the terrible events which he predicts can only be brought about by revolution or by the repeal of existing constitutional restraints. For instance, it would "strain the Fourteenth Amendment" beyond all precedent for a disloyal Congress to vote to "pay the rebel debt," since that amendment prohibits even the Southern States themselves from assuming or discharging any of that debt. But what can the alleged rebel sentiment of the South do in the way of mischief, after the General Amnesty act is passed, that they cannot do now? Mr. Morton tells us they can all vote now; then, can they not at any time, if so disposed, flood Congress with a delegation of "red-handed rebels," who, being of a low rank, have not been disqualified from holding such office, and thus accomplish their disloyal purposes at once? And, if they do not do so under such provocation as they now have, is it not "straining" common sense to suppose that they will do it after the provocation is removed? But Mr. Morton's arguments on this line are too self-evidently absurd to require any answer. Senator Thurman seems to think the speech was intended for campaign uses; but we fail to call to mind any State, about to engage in a political canvass, where the people would be moved by such arguments as these to reject the recommendation of the President in behalf of amnesty in order to mount Mr. Morton's "higher plane."

## MR. SCOTT RUSSELL'S PLAN OF LABOR REFORM.

There is scarcely a mail which reaches this country from England that does not bring fresh proof that the English workingmen are beginning to feel their own power, and that, in the absence of any effort on the part of the classes socially above them to elevate them, they are taking the matter into their own hands, and acting very intelligently and with a concert of purpose which must, sooner or later, compel legislation or lead to a social revolution. The manifesto of Mr. Scott Russell, one of the most practical and clear-headed business men in England, which has been briefly alluded to in the cable despatches, is one of the most important features of the new movement. His proposition looks to the social elevation of the working man, and claims for him some share in the wealth which he so largely contributes to create, besides recognizing a fact, which has never yet been sufficiently heeded in any country, that a man is as valuable in dollars and cents to a nation as any material he may create, and that the more the man is improved the more valuable he is to the nation. Mr. Russell has looked at the question from a purely business point of view, and, if his argument lacks the sentiment with which humanitarian questions are usually treated, there is a logic of hard facts and figures about it, against which sentiment can make very little headway.

The general features of Mr. Russell's plan are to get the workingmen out of the crowded cities into the wholesome air of the country, and in order to do this, he proposes that cities, towns, and villages shall purchase a certain area of their outlying lands,—one-half of which shall be devoted to cottages with gardens, the other half to be common ground; within which may be enclosed school-houses, a Town Hall, market-house, recreation grounds, etc.; and that these shall be appropriated to the use of workingmen, subject to certain financial conditions, which will pay the interest on the investment, and eventually liquidate the principal. In regard to this project, Mr. Russell reasons thus:

There seems no doubt that the capital wanted for these purposes cannot be less than £150,000,000 sterling. This is the price of a war; but it differs from a war in this respect: that it is not waste, but investment. The rentals of the cottages and gardens will defray the interest and repayment of this £150,000,000, and the land tax will enable the artificial value of the land to be converted into consols. All the property will remain in the country, and the increased value of the human beings reared upon it (if I must express the value of human beings in coin) will be 1,000,000 skilled men, worth to the country more than £50,000,000 per annum in the enhanced value of the productions of their industry.

Having thus located the workingmen, Mr. Russell proceeds to lay down the principles upon which these communities are to be managed. His theory of government is practically republican, and the same as exists in American cities, except that it does not call for the appointment of a Board of Aldermen; which omission, as Aldermen go nowadays, is perhaps fortunate for the success of Mr. Russell's plans. The municipal force of the community will consist of a Mayor, to be elected by the heads of families, and to be paid at the rate of one shilling for every inhabitant per annum, out of which, however, he must pay all the costs he incurs and the assistance he may require in the performance of his duties; a County Surveyor and Superintendent of Works; a Government officer for the expenditure and repayment of public grants of money and Government loans; an Attorney for the administration of justice, and, in cities having over 10,000 inhabitants, a Counsellor to assist the Mayor; a Recorder, and Chief of Police. In these communities food is to be supplied in small quantities, of best quality, at wholesale prices, from the public markets. Schools are to be established, not only for elementary education, but also for practical knowledge and technical skill. A day's work is to consist of eight hours of honest labor. The public service is not to be left to accomplish its work in its own way, but is to be organized for the common good, and contemplates the rapid, frequent, and economic delivery of commodities by postal delivery, as in Switzerland.

These are the general features of Mr. Russell's plan, which have been placed in the hands of all the leading workingmen and noblemen of England for consideration, with the view of having them acted upon in Parliament. Whether Mr. Russell's plan is feasible in all its parts, may be questionable; but it certainly is a matter of great importance, as showing the necessity of the reforms contemplated. Every day adds to the intensity of this popular pressure for recognition. Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne, in the last number of *Temple Bar*, has a very powerful and significant article on the general topic of labor reform, in which he admits that "The workingmen are now a power to *command* what hitherto they have only been in a position to ask." The National Congress of Trades'-Unions and Trades'-Councils, composed of the duly-elected and authorized representatives of the skilled artisans from the whole country, met at Nottingham, on the 6th inst., and unanimously passed resolutions, the tenor of which is that actual artisans shall have a direct representation in Parliament, and that legislation shall be remodelled in the direct interests of labor; and it is a noteworthy feature of the progress of English workingmen that the delegates were entertained at a grand banquet by the Mayor of the city. When Cabinet Ministers seek for the alliance of workingmen, and Mayors entertain them at banquets, the remark of Lord Osborne, that the workingmen are a power, has additional significance; and that that power will shortly be exerted in no ordinary manner, cannot be overlooked any longer. It seems inevitable that the great political wars in Europe are to be followed by a social revolution, which, though less costly in money and life, will be more important in results.

That portion of the budget which M. Thiers presented to the French Assembly, and which the latter refused to adopt, proposed to raise the amount of revenue from the articles named, as follows:

| | Francs. |
|---|---|
| Duty on raw materials | 90,000,000 |
| Duty on textile substances | 65,000,000 |
| Manufactured articles | 10,000,000 |
| Increase on sugars | 20,000,000 |
| Navigation dues | 10,000,000 |

The duties proposed to be levied on raw materials were at the rate of 2, 10, and 20 per cent on such as were previously admitted free. The value of these imports, and value of the fabrics made from them and exported, during 1869, are thus stated:

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS.

| | Francs. |
|---|---|
| Sugar | 137,176 |
| Skins | 129,816 |
| Wool | 211,962 |
| Silk | 411,722 |
| Jute | 7,916 |
| Hemp | 11,464 |
| Flax | 75,833 |
| Cotton | 331,769 |
| Yarn, linen, hemp, and jute | 10,300 |
| Linen tissues | 15,463 |
| Silk tissues | 98,042 |
| Woollen tissues | 64,324 |
| Cotton tissues | 23,814 |

EXPORTS OF FRENCH PRODUCTIONS.

| | Francs. |
|---|---|
| Silk tissues | 447,339 |
| Woollen tissues | 268,296 |
| Cotton tissues | 73,985 |
| Linen tissues | 17,758 |
| Woollen yarn | 37,796 |
| Cotton yarn | 2,867 |
| Dressed skins | 51,049 |
| Jewelry | 20,468 |
| Turnery, toys, buttons | 182,178 |
| Artificial flowers and millinery | 31,001 |
| Furniture | 24,665 |
| Clothing | 83,739 |
| Wines | 261,038 |
| Wool | 44,672 |
| Silk | 156,192 |

The imposition of these duties would destroy this immense expenditure, and destroy the establishments engaged in their production. Better let M. Thiers resign than overthrow the commerce of France.

The Senate Committee of Finance having reported favorably on the House bill for the remission of duties on building materials for the burnt district of Chicago, Senator Chandler has offered an amendment to extend the benefits of the act to certain towns in Michigan.

If Senator Chandler's amendment is offered in good faith, it should be adopted. Chicago does not ask anything which she is not willing to concede to Manistee, whose devastation by fire was simultaneous with our own. But, if the amendment is offered for the purpose of defeating the bill, it should be rejected. The Detroit *Post*, the newspaper in which Mr. Chandler's views are generally reflected, opposes the whole bill in a violent manner, and calls on the lumber interest, and the iron interest, and every other special interest to oppose it, and to send delegations to Washington to defeat it. Under those circumstances we think it will be safe to vote down Mr. Chandler's amendment, and then, if he wants a bill passed in behalf of Manistee, our friends will no doubt cheerfully give their votes for it. We think it will be some time before Mr. Chandler offers such a bill.

—The Senate finally passed the bill as it came from the Committee. It allows the free importation of all goods sent from abroad for the relief of sufferers; also, the free importation of all building materials used, or to be used, upon the ground burned over; also, the suspension of the collection of taxes from persons who, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, have suffered material loss by the fire,—the suspension not to continue beyond the close of the next regular session of Congress. The bill is to go into effect immediately after its passage, instead of dating back to Oct. 9, 1871.

## Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

We have received the forty-fifth annual report of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, showing the operations of that concern for the year ending Sept. 30, 1871. The report is full of details, but strangely omits any statement of its mileage. Poor's *Railway Manual* gives the total mileage of the road and its branches, and its leases, at 588 miles, to which are to be added 149 miles of the road from Cumberland to Pittsburgh, completed in May, 1871, making a grand total of 737 miles. In addition is the Ohio Central Railroad. The various branches and divisions of the road all earned largely in excess of their expenditures, except one branch, which, in the first six months of its operation, fell short $15,582.

The gross earnings and expenditures of the company for the year, compared with 1869 and 1870, are thus stated:

| | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $9,678,872 | $9,371,427 | $12,657,529 |
| Expenses | 6,564,127 | 6,269,368 | 7,998,175 |
| Net earnings | $3,112,745 | $3,102,059 | $4,559,354 |

The growth and power of this corporation are an indication of what railroad corporations, when conducted legitimately, and not as political or stock-gambling institutions, may do. The history of this road during the last six years is replete with interest and instruction, and is honorable to its President and managers. The enterprise which has marked its management has been crowned with success. At the close of the war, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was a merely local concern, having no connections with the West, and indebted for its earnings to the local tariff of the State, and such sums as it could extort from passengers and freight which were compelled to pass over parts of that road. A new policy was adopted. A line of steamships was bought and put on the route between Baltimore and Liverpool; these were succeeded by the present lines of steamers regularly plying between Baltimore and Liverpool, Southampton, and Bremen. The Company lost half a million of dollars on the steamboat business, but it was well repaid by the re-establishment of Baltimore as a commercial city to be supplied mainly from the interior, by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The present surplus earnings, not represented by stocks and bonds, but invested in the various branches, leased roads, and great improvements, amounts to $23,246,782. The increase in the coal transportation of this road has been immense. This is due, it is reasonably claimed, to the policy of low and permanent rates; the same tariff of rates on coal being in force now that was established in March, 1868. One result is, there has been no derangement of prices, and a large increase of shipments to New England and New York.

The rolling stock of the Company consists of 375 locomotives, 254 passenger and baggage cars, and 6,894 freight cars.

In addition to the steamship enterprise already mentioned, the Company has erected a grain elevator at Baltimore having a capacity of 500,000 bushels, and a rolling mill at Cumberland at a cost of $518,000, which, during the nine months ending in September, had manufactured 12,432 tons of iron rails of a superior quality.

The liabilities of the Company are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock | $13,143,100 |
| Preferred stock | 3,529,800 |
| Total stock | 16,672,900 |
| Other debts, loans, &c. | 11,724,183 |
| Total | $28,397,083 |
| Surplus earnings invested | 23,246,732 |
| Total | $51,643,715 |
| Property and investments | $51,643,715 |

The road is now in thorough condition, 10,638 tons of iron rails and 7,237 tons of steel rails being laid during the last year. A new hotel has been built at Cumberland at a large expense. The expenditure on the new bridges over the Ohio River has reached nearly $2,500,000.

The literary man of this century ought to leave as his last sad request: "Oh, that my friend would *not* write a book!" Every successful author is more or less idealized by his admirers, and any truthful biography must strip off the false robes, and show us that our hero has been masquerading in lion's skin, when his natural covering was something quite different. The niece of Baron Von Humboldt irreparably damaged the reputation of the dead genius by her memoir; Mr. Fields has rudely shaken our reverence for half-a-dozen great names by the revelations of the "Whispering Gallery;" and now Mr. Forster is busily engaged in showing us how grievously we have overrated Charles Dickens. It is by no means a pleasant picture that Mr. Forster's first volume gives us. Because, when Dickens was 6 years old, his mother failed to see that he was a genius, and wished him to earn some money, sorely needed for the support of the family, he says: "I do not write resentfully or angrily, for I know how all these things have helped to make me what I am; but I never afterwards forgot, I never shall forget, I never can forget, that my mother was warm for my being sent to the warehouse." We do not enjoy the knowledge that the unpleasant hints that Wilkins Micawber was a caricature of the novelist's father are true. Nor is it the part of a man to be continually telling his friends and the public at large that his wife was wholly to blame for their unhappy separation. Glimpses of such characteristics must lower our opinion of their possessor. The biography, moreover, has called out statements from other sources, which are the reverse of flattering. A son of Mr. Bentley, of *Bentley's Miscellany*, writes in defence of his father, and shows that pecuniary considerations caused Dickens to break, time and again, written pledges of editorial work. George Cruikshank has published a letter which seems to prove conclusively that far more of the credit of "Oliver Twist" is due to him than its nominal author would ever acknowledge. Then, too, the friends of Mrs. Dickens are said to have resolved, in consequence of the statements made about her in this first volume, to break the silence they have, at her request, kept so long, and publish the true story of the separation. We fear that Mr. Forster has done, and will do, his dead friend more harm than good. It is singular that the only lately-published biography which has created a feeling decidedly in favor of its hero was written by his professed enemy, and written to prove him guilty of an infamous crime. Mrs. Stowe's attack upon Lord Byron gave her intended victim a fresh lease of immortality. In the light of such a fact, the puzzling exclamation: "Would that mine enemy would write a book!" acquires new meaning and fresh force.

One of the most curious attempts at railroad swindling on record has just been unearthed in Iowa. A year or two ago, the Dubuque, Bellevue & Mississippi Railroad Company was organized, and two books were opened for stock subscriptions,—one at Dubuque and one at Bellevue. Subsequently the office at Bellevue was removed, but the book was left in charge of Judge Kelso, a banker in that town. One day a certain Thomas Finn called upon Judge Kelso, and managed to start some question, which necessitated the production of the book. The Judge was called out for a moment and Finn took the book and decamped. A congenial spirit, D. A. Mahoney by name, was found, and the two proceeded to enter a subscription of $105,000, but omitted to pay a single cent thereon. Having thus nominally become stockholders, they elected a Board of Directors, and proceeded to ballot for officers, with the following result: President, Mahoney; Secretary and Treasurer, Finn. This done, they sued the Company for the custody of the other books and documents. As no effort was made to buy them off, their object was not attained; but they had one resort yet. As soon as the road was built to a certain point, it would be entitled to 40,000 acres of land. The regular officials completed it at an expense of $650,000, and thereupon Mahoney, in his *role* of President, conveyed the whole 40,000 acres to Finn for one dollar! This was too much. An injunction was at once served on Mahoney, and a criminal suit will be brought against him; but the wary Finn is nowhere to be found.

The demand for false hair has given rise to some peculiar facts. The supply in Europe is said to be practically exhausted, and agents are now in Iceland, driving a thriving trade in the blonde tresses of that country. Meanwhile, an extraordinary discovery has been made at Lyons, France. It seems that, in that city, a watchman in the cemetery has managed to net a comfortable income by selling to dealers in the article hair which he obtained by violating the graves of all women buried there. He has kept up this practice for the last two years, and was finally detected by the appearance of his pet cat with a long, silky tress which she had pulled from its hiding-place. The office of watchman to the cemetery in question is now vacant, and the ex-official is in durance vile.

A Scottish clergyman, renowned for his piety and charity, has been arrested for theft. His manse was filled with stolen Bibles. He took nothing else; but, wherever he went, the Scriptures disappeared. Finally, suspicion was aroused, and the facts of the case were discovered. It was found that he had a large missionary district, in every house and cottage of which he had left a stolen Bible. He was arrested by the bedside of a dying old man, to whom he was reading from a "borrowed" copy. "What made you steal the Bibles, Mr. B.?" asked the Sheriff, with pious horror in his face. "God made me steal them, good man," was the reply. "He was weary of seeing His poor people perish of Gospel-hunger, because the rich Bible Society could not afford to feed them without the bawbees, well knowing that they had no bawbees; and so God set me to steal them and save them." Whether he will save himself by the plea, remains to be seen.

The New York frauds are rapidly becoming epidemic, and have already broken out in Brooklyn, as appears by a communication from the Committee of Fifty, showing that a contract for the construction of a reservoir was awarded to one party for $1,187,725, whereas another equally responsible and competent party had agreed to do it for $731,600; which would have been a saving to the people of Brooklyn of $456,125. Brooklyn, in this instance, has the advantage of New York, in having discovered the intention of the fraud; and the Committee have demanded that the Water Board shall annul the contract forthwith, regardless of the feelings of those who see half a million of dollars slipping out of their fingers.

As was universally expected, the jury in the case of Mrs. Wharton rendered a verdict of Not Guilty. Independent of all other circumstances, the concurrent testimony of so many eminent chemists, that General Ketchum did not die from poison, but from natural causes, left no reasonable ground for conviction. Professor Aiken, who alone insisted upon the presence of poison, will suffer in public estimation by the result of the trial.

## THE NORTHWEST.

### ILLINOIS.

—Congressman Beveridge writes to the *Democrat* that the Carlinville Post Office will doubtless be made an international money order office in the spring.

—The First National Bank of Jacksonville earned 18 per cent last year, and that of Manchester has declared 8 per cent for the last six months.

—The Supervisors of McHenry County have appointed a Committee to inquire into the legal liability of the county for the maintenance of its insane paupers. They propose to take the question to the Supreme Court.

—James F. Bonham, a resident of Hickory Grove, Henry County, since 1835, died on Monday, aged 72 years.

—Vandalia is to have a new iron bridge over the Kaskaskia River.

—Ice is being shipped from Kankakee to every station on the Illinois Central Road.

—Certain physicians of LaSalle have organized a vaccination ring, and got up a corner on the virus market. They obtained possession of all the vaccine matter, and charge heavily for it.

—The soldiers' banquet and ball at Freeport takes place this evening.

—The proprietors of the Gas Works at Freeport offer the people of that city a discount of 20 per cent. on all municipal gas bills, and urge the distribution of street-lamps.

### IOWA.

Sac City has a Sheriff who is 23 years old and unmarried.

—The Cedar Rapids City Council, at a recent meeting, voted to relinquish their salaries.

—Referring to the Postmistress of Fairfield—Mrs. McCallister—the *Democrat* says: "Never since we have had a Post Office in this city has the business thereof been so rapidly advanced as under her management."

—The Davenport *Gazette* says:

One of the three or four gray wolves that have been prowling the upper end of the township and Pleasant Valley, was shot by Mr. J. W. Olds, last Saturday night, about a mile back of Gilbertown, in a glen to which he had been traced, and where he had been in the habit of devouring his small prey. He was a large villain—measuring nearly five feet from tail to nose, fat, fur two inches long, and the stature of a good-sized Newfoundland dog. The neighborhood is well rid of the ugly scamp. We notice that wolves have been seen this winter in several of the river counties north of here, on both sides the Mississippi. It is supposed that they were driven out of the woods in Wisconsin, by the great fires of last fall, and have made their way across the country to the well-stocked region.

—C. Dadant, of Hamilton, near Keokuk, owns 40 acres of land, the whole of which is cultivated with reference to the advantage of his honey-gatherers. He raises clover, buckwheat, certain garden flowers, and has a number of linden, willow, and cherry trees planted, to supply food for comb and honey. At present there are 168 stocks of bees on hand. The past year he sold 4,000 pounds of honey at 25 cents, and about $700 worth of bees. The swarms are arranged in rows near the ground. The Quimby hive is used, and the settlement looks like a city of dwarfs. The Italian queens are preferred.

—Two weeks ago, a party of gentlemen went on a spree in the town of Centralia. Among others who were members of the jovial party, were Mr. Paul Lattner, a Justice of the Peace, and Mr. John Patrick. During the progress of the spree, Mr. Lattner proposed to procure a wife, obtain a license, and perform the matrimonial ceremony for any man in the crowd, within a certain time, providing the person accepting the proposition would agree to stand a $20 supper. One of the party did accept, and he and Lattner put up $20 each as a forfeit, the money being placed in the hands of Mr. Patrick. Mr. Lattner failed to perform his part of the contract within the specified time, but, notwithstanding, made a demand for his money. Mr. Patrick refused to give it up, and the result is that Mr. Lattner has brought suit to recover it. The case will be tried on Monday next, in Centralia.

### MICHIGAN.

A new Car Manufacturing Company has been organized in Detroit, and will shortly commence the erection of buildings on Adair street, extending from the river to Wight street, on which latter thoroughfare the frontage is about 250 feet, and a section of land on the north side of Wight street, 150x350 feet. E. C. Walker is President of this association, which was recently organized as the 'Detroit Car Company.'

—Detroit has a case of conscience: About a year ago a quantity of linen was stolen from the premises of A. Valentine, 99 Jay street. For a long time a constant search was kept up for the stolen articles, but no trace could be found either of them or the thief. Between 11 and 12 o'clock Sunday morning, while all the members of Mr. Valentine's family except one were at church, one of the sitting-room windows was raised and the identical articles thrown into the room. The person who was in the house heard the movement, and immediately went to ascertain the cause of it. He saw a man running rapidly up the street, but did not obtain a sufficiently close view to identify him. The garments had evidently never been worn since they were stolen.

### MINNESOTA.

A practical joke was recently perpetrated on an Indian at Winona, who asked for a certificate that he "good Injun—no drink, no steal." The wag was all accommodation, and fixed the Indian with his papers. The beggar started out on his professional tour, and his first application was to a crowd of jolly fellows on Main street. One of them took the certificate and read out to the rest: "This Indian has the small-pox; look out for him." The reader dropped the paper as though he had been shot.

—A project is on foot for the establishment of a free ferry between La Crosse and La Crescent.

—The parents of Mr. D. S. Marshall, of McLeod County, now residents of Terre Haute, Ind., and natives of Pennsylvania, were married in 1802, and are now aged, respectively, the father 105 years and the mother 103.

—The work on the preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony is being pushed forward by the citizens' Committee with most persistent vigor, there being now employed thereon 175 men. The excavation into the old tunnel has progressed 360 feet above its junction with the branch, and the timber work has been completed some 200 feet. They have now reached the widest part of the old tunnel, where the water had washed away the sandstone for a space of 70 feet in width, and to a depth of 16 feet below the ledge. It will probably be necessary at this point to construct through the centre a wall 100 feet in length for the purpose of supporting the ledge above. The work is now completed to within 200 feet of the old shingle mill, at which point it is probable a bulk-head will be put in.

—The Board of Health ordered that "All teachers of public or private schools within the city of Minneapolis shall refuse to receive any scholars who do not, on or before Jan. 22 produce a certificate from some physician that they have been vaccinated, and that such vaccination has been a success, or has proved satisfactory to said physician."

—The Blue Earth City *Post* states that at the last meeting of the County Board, application was made to that body for relief for a Mrs. Burbridge, of Minnesota Lake Township. Mrs. B. is an English woman, and has been twice married. She is the mother of twenty-seven children, all by her first husband, a Mr. Child. Another remarkable feature of the case is that out of all this large family of children there is not one with sufficient filial affection to provide for her in her old age. Together with her husband she has been living with a son in Minnesota Lake, who is described as a worthless vagabond, and is charged with inhuman conduct toward his parents.

—A guest at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, recently lost a diamond pin, valued at $400, which was promptly restored to him by the porter. The loser's astonishment and delight at recovering his treasure knew no bounds. He insisted on knowing where and by whom it was found, and expressed his intention of liberally rewarding the honest finder thereof. The porter was sent for, and our festive friend, with superabundant words of thanks patted the dusky porter on the back, reminding him that "an honest man was the noblest work of God," and that virtue sooner or later received its reward, presented him with a 10-cent scrip. Completely overcome by such generous remuneration, the honest porter could scarcely find words to return thanks, and he immediately commenced another search in hopes of finding more lost valuables.

## PERSONAL.

An enterprising New York street-pedler sold in New Haven, last week, over 1,000 photographs of Fisk and Mansfield.

—William Carr, the English interpreter of Tennyson, gave one of his readings in Hartford, last evening.

—J. N. Larned, who last week retired from the editorial management of the Buffalo *Express*, was presented by the staff with a gold-headed ebony cane.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* states that William M. Tweed has decided to sell the Metropolitan Hotel to a Western gentleman, who with M. J. Butler, the former cashier of the hotel, will take charge on the 1st of next month.

—Acting Mayor Cochrane, of New York, officiated at a marriage in the City Hall, the other day. He omitted the word "obey," but counseled the bride to be subject to her husband "in all things lawful and proper."

—The man who measured Prince Alexis for shirts at St. Louis gives the chest measurement at forty-one inches, while well-developed persons generally average thirty-six to thirty-eight inches.

—The Governor of Virginia has appointed five Major Generals and twenty-three Brigadier Generals of militia, of which the senior officer is General Peyton Wise, of Richmond, a Colonel in the Confederate army.

—The *Elm City Press* vaguely intimates that the New Haven police knew the murderer of Savage, who was waylaid on Hill street in the fall of 1870, and allowed him to go to California, where he was recently killed by the cars. Rumor says the murderer was the son of Mr. Savage.

—Dan Casement, one of the two Casements brothers who laid the rails on the Union Pacific Railroad, has been in Denver for several days, and is reported to have purchased forty acres of land within sight of Denver for $10,000. The *News* says he has also made other purchases of real estate near the city.

—A rich young fellow from Alabama visited New York the other day, and, having imbibed a little too freely, took it into his muddled head to enlist in the United States service under the impression that there was to be immediate war with Spain. He is now petitioning the Secretary of War for a discharge.

—Professor Gardiner, the New England soap man, is lecturing on temperance at Rockville, Conn. The Professor says he does not use profane language, nor does he chew or smoke tobacco, or drink spirituous or malt liquors, nor vote the Democratic ticket. Having none of these vices, he enjoys good health and a clear conscience.

—The story that Judge Cole, of Atlanta, Ga., recently issued an order to the Sheriff of Bibb County, his deputies and bailiffs, to collect fifty cents' fine of every man they found spitting tobacco juice on the floor and carpets of the Court House, half of the money to go to the officer and the balance to the hospital fund of the County, turns out to be untrue.

—A citizen of North Stonington, Conn., buried his first wife, and inscribed upon her tomb "An Angel on Earth—A Saint in Heaven," which was all right. But, when he buried his second alongside his first, the marble dealer inscribed on her tomb: "Another Angel on Earth—Another Saint in Heaven;" and the neighbors want to know how long this thing is going to last?

—A Carter journal in New Orleans tells the following joke at the expense of the Governor:

Warmoth sent for Senator Daigle; wanted to see him on important business; to come immediately, and by no means to fail to obey this summons of his Excellency. On receiving this message, Senator Daigle smiled a kind of mischievous smile, and said to the messenger: "Tell the Governor that I am instructed by my constituency to shoot him at sight. For this reason, I think it will be better for his Excellency if I stay away from him." Upon this the messenger quickly bowed himself out of the room.

—An exchange says:

Mr. Greeley, on his farm, keeps a running account with hens, double entry. When a hen lays an egg she runs around the bases, and when she strikes the home base, where the bookkeeper is located, she sings out, "Tally one," or "Tally two," as the case may be, because some of them are repeaters, and the bookkeeper gives her credit, and charges her for her meals. In this way Horace can tell what hens are shirking, and how much he makes on each hen. He says that his experience is that roosters are a glaring fraud, putting on style all around, and never laying an egg once in two weeks.

—Hartford has a literary club that calls itself the Monday Club, because it meets on that day. It numbers some twenty persons, prominent among whom are General Hawley and Charles D. Warner, of the Hartford *Courant*; General William B. Franklin, Professor Stowe, the Rev. Messrs. Burton, Parker, and Twitchell; Mr. Bromley, of the *Post*, and William James Hammersley. No ladies are admitted. The topics of discussion are as varied as possible.

—The Rochester *Democrat* says:

Douglas A. Levein, editor of the New York *Telegram*, met William G. Weed, a well-known lobbyist, in the bootblacks' room of the Delevan, and entered into an argument with him. The argument soon grew so warm that both men stripped off their coats and vests, and were proceeding to illustrate their remarks, when Mr. Cassidy, of the *Argus*, interrupted them, and, after a few moments, induced them to partake of a champagne supper. Thereafter there was friendliness, and it is estimated that before the supper was concluded Messrs. Levein and Weed embraced each other in the most affectionate manner ninety-five times, and shed uncounted tears.

—The regular soldier detailed to act as orderly to the Grand Duke, during the buffalo hunt at Red Willow Creek, makes the following statement:

The first buffalo met by the party was an aged veteran, and, by unanimous consent, the struggle with the old fellow was given to the Duke. He rode confidently forward, and discharged a few shots at the old bull, without fatal effect, whereupon the animal turned and made fight. Alexis threw away his gun and jumped from his horse. As the buffalo approached him, he drew his short sword, and plunged it into the animal's side, killing him instantly. Just before the fatal stroke, he exclaimed, "How dare you attack a Russian Prince?"

—Mrs. Maria Robinson is a colored woman who lives at Eltonville, Staten Island. She is 110 years old. Her husband died nine years ago, at the age of 106. Mrs. Robinson has been the mother of nine children. Three of them died without marrying. The others are living. The following table shows their ages and the number of children that they own:

| Names. | Age. | Children. | Names. | Age. | Children. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robert | 75 | 7 | Peter | 61 | 8 |
| Samuel | 70 | 3 | Harry | 55 | 16 |
| Joseph | 59 | 16 | Charles | 57 | 4 |

So Aunty Maria, as they call her, has 51 grandchildren, and it is not known how many great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren, and great-great-great-grandchildren, and so on.

—A married woman in Decatur, O., the other day, pining for her husband's society, went with her three little children to the billiard-room and took a seat by his side. "It's disgraceful," said he, looking daggers at her. "I know it," continued the injured wife, "and you have borne the disgrace so long, my dear, that I am determined henceforth to share it with you," and she took out her knitting-work and settled down for the evening. He went home much earlier, and it was the last of him seen in that billiard-room.

—Archibald A. Dunlop, of West Troy, N. Y., died recently at Nassau, N. P., of hemorrhage of the lungs. The father of Mr. Dunlop was prominently connected with the early history of steamboats, and, in opposition to the old monopoly on the Hudson, built the steamer DeWitt Clinton, so well known in the earlier days. This steamboat stock is still held in the family,—a rare instance of the descent of such property in a single family through successive generations. The senior Mr. Dunlop was also one of the first to introduce brewing into Albany County—a business which has developed into such great proportions, and of which his son was among the leading representatives.

—Dan Rice gave two exhibitions of his circus in Opelika, Ga. By advice of lawyers, he refused to pay the "city tax," on the ground that the present Mayor and Aldermen came into office illegally, and had no authority to assess taxes. He was arrested for showing without license. Captain F. M. Dunbar went his security, and he was released on bond. This not bringing the money, about 7 o'clock, by direction of Mayor Echols, the Marshal took one of the circus horses in charge. Rice secured the services of Colonel Hooper, who, by some process, got the Sheriff to endeavor to take the horse from the Marshal. The latter got wind of the intention, and spirited the animal away, and he had not been reported at last accounts. Rice went to Montgomery without his animal.

—At Gonzales, Tex., last week, a negro named Wooton Lamkin went about proclaiming himself to be the Messiah. He went to the store of Lamkin & Nations and demanded three suits of clothes, threatening to rain fire and brimstone upon the premises if he were refused. The clothes were not given him, and that night about 11 o'clock, a freedman, who claimed to be a disciple of Lamkin, went to the same place and demanded "three suits of clothes for his Lord." He was driven away. Next day he came with a wagon, claiming authority from the negro Lamkin to haul away whatever he chose. A party of white men went out of town to hunt and arrest Lamkin. When found and ordered to surrender, he refused, and made demonstrations of drawing a pistol, and was then fired upon and killed by Dr. Williams.

## ROSS AND POMEROY.

### A Reminiscence of Impeachment.

### An Unpublished Chapter of the Great Hurly-Burly.

From Ross' Paper, Coffeyville, Kansas.

We promised our readers, last week, that we would, in this number of our Paper, pay our respects to that portion of Senator Pomeroy's open letter which related to the subject of the Impeachment. With the general history of that subject the public is already quite familiar; but, of the hidden springs which moved those who were the means of bringing on the trial, and the infamous means that were resorted to by a portion of the members of Congress, and of the lobby, to secure the conviction of Mr. Johnson, very little is known by the public at large. How, to begin with, Mr. Grant was to be beaten at Chicago; how this Senator's friend was to be Secretary of such a Department, and that Representative's friend of another; how the appointments in this Department were to go to that Senator, and the appointments in that Department were to be controlled by another Representative; how, in fact, every identical office in this Government, from the Presidency down to the smallest cross-roads Post-Office, was farmed out to this, that, and the other Senator and member, in consideration of their support of the cause of the Impeachment, and, the more important the influence brought to bear, the more and better the offices to be controlled; how the Impeachment finally degenerated, long before its close, into a stupendous and damnable conspiracy for the robbery and plunder of this Government and people; how the "doubtful" Republicans, as they were called, were directly and daily threatened with assassination by the vicious mob that then filled the city of Washington, waiting the removal of Johnson in the hope of getting office, if they finally refused to support the Impeachment,—all of this, in its details, is yet to be written. The Impeachment of Johnson was merely a pretext on the part of the conspirators. Any other road to the desired result would have answered as well that would have promised the same degree of success.

Inasmuch as Mr. Pomeroy has seen fit to deny our charge that he attempted to influence the result by the use of money, and has, in addition, seen fit to criticise our own action in that matter, we propose now to confine ourself to that portion of the history of the case in which he was an actor, leaving other portions of its history for a future chapter.

That Mr. Pomeroy attempted to sell his own vote for a sum of money, the country has already been advised; but the precise manner in which he proposed to do it, is not so well known. His first attempt appears to have been through an application to the then Postmaster General, Mr. Randall, for the appointment in the Postal Department of his friend, Mr. James F. Legate. The story runs in this wise, and there is excellent ground for belief in its correctness: Mr. Legate had been a useful friend to Pomeroy, often furnishing him with much needed brains, and Pomeroy naturally desired to repay him. In this letter he promised that, if the appointment could be had the President could depend upon his friendship, "even in case of Impeachment." This was during the pendency of the articles of Impeachment in the House, and when it was considered doubtful whether they would pass.

After they had passed the House, and the case was pending in the Senate, Mr. Pomeroy, foreseeing that there was still doubt about the result, and naturally (for him) desiring to "turn an honest penny," wrote to Mr. Edmund Cooper, the Private Secretary of the President, assuring him that "any arrangement made with his brother-in-law, Mr. Gaylord, would be carried out by him." This letter was given to Mr. Legate, end by him to Mr. Gaylord, for delivery to, or to be shown to, Mr. Cooper. Mr. Legate and Mr. Gaylord went together to Jackson Square, immediately in front of the President's House, where they parted, Mr. Gaylor going to Cooper, and Legate remaining. Arriving at Cooper's, Gaylor opened negotiations. The sum finally agreed upon was $40,000. When the money came to be counted out, however, Gaylor found that a part of it consisted of a check on one of the Washington banks. This, of course, would not do, as it would lead to unpleasant disclosures. Gaylord insisted that the whole should be in currency, and Cooper insisted on putting in the check. On this disagreement the whole matter fell through. Gaylor, going back to Legate in the Park, and informing him that "There was no use talking," tore Pomeroy's letter into bits, and dropped it on the ground. After a few minutes' conversation they parted, going out of the Park by different ways. No sooner, however, was Gaylord out of sight, than Legate returned, gathered up the scraps of the letter, pasted them neatly together on a piece of card paper, and had them photographed. In this shape the letter is quite complete, as quite a number of our citizens who have seen it can testify. Pomeroy first bought the negative of Legate, paying him a large amount of money therefor, thinking doubtless, that he was thus destroying all trace of the damaging missive, only to find that Legate had had the foresight to have *two* negatives taken. Pomeroy has since paid various of money to purchase Legate's silence. This is Legate's story, given to us by himself, with authority to use it. The essential facts are also substantially corroborated by Mr. Cooper.

Failing in his negotiations with Mr. Johnson, Pomeroy takes a "new departure." He suddenly becomes intensely zealous for conviction. So thoroughly convinced had he become, on the failure to secure ready money, that the President ought to be impeached and removed for "the good of the country," and having an unlimited faith in the power of money for the accomplishment of good purposes, that he announced his willingness to advance a large sum of money for the vote necessary to secure that object. Mr. Legate was the "bearer of despatches" in this as in other negotiations. A Mr. Schaeffer, friend of the Hon. B. F. Butler, can also tell something about this matter. Other members of Congress, besides Mr. Pomeroy, were also engaged in negotiations of this kind; but of them hereafter.

We say Mr. Pomeroy proposed to "advance" this sum, and could well afford to do so as a financial speculation, because it was then well understood that, in the "slate" that we had the inexpressible satisfaction of "smashing" at that time, he and a certain member of the House were to have the entire control, under Mr. Wade's Presidency, of the appointments in the Internal Revenue Bureau. This was Pomeroy's share of the Impeachment plunder, and he could well afford to advance $50,000 or $100,000 for Mr. Johnson's removal, and Mr. Wade's installment in his place, which would have given him a certainty of getting it back many-fold in a few months.

So intense was his anxiety for the success of the Impeachment, that he went so far beyond the bounds of propriety and decency as to stop us at the door of the Senate Chamber, on the morning of the day on which the first vote was taken, and demand to know how we were going to vote. On being informed by us that he would know at the proper time, (when the vote would be taken in the Senate), and not till then, he began to threaten us with political death at home, and with an investigation and expulsion on charges of bribery, if we did not vote for conviction; foreshadowing what we already knew as to the first, and what we afterwards learned as to the latter, for, no sooner had the Senate adjourned on that day, than the House appointed a Committee to inquire into our conduct in keeping our own counsel and voting as we pleased, with the expectation, in the fierce passion and hate of the hour, of securing our expulsion from the Senate, and the appointment of a successor who would vote for, and thus secure, a conviction on some of the other articles of Impeachment.

Active in this base conspiracy was our own colleague, the Hon. (?) Samuel C. Pomeroy; and so keen was his disappointment at the sudden check of his masterly advance upon the Treasury,—so fierce his indignation toward us as the cause of all his woe, that he hastened before that Committee, and detailed a tissue of falsehoods, acting under his oath as a Senator; relating, with great particularity, various conversations assumed to have taken place between us, and repeated assurances given by us that we would vote for conviction; in all of which there was not one word of truth. Its entire falsity was stated in the Senate a few days afterwards, at the close of the trial, and stands recorded in the *Globe*. That statement of fact Mr. Pomeroy has never yet attempted, to our knowledge, to disprove or to deny. He cannot, for he knows it is true in every particular.

The ear of the public was open only to him at that time. We were decried and frowned down by a crazed, indignant party, which struck and would not hear, while every word that fell from his lips on that subject was drunk in with eagerness. That was *his* opportunity to crush out a colleague that was too much in the habit of thinking for himself, whom he had failed to control for the accomplishment of his own purpose, and he improved it.

Just how Mr. Pomeroy came to give precisely the testimony he did before the Butler Investigating Committee, constitutes another interesting chapter in this affair.

It will be remembered that, in order to lose no chance of criminating somebody, Mr. Butler, who is a keen, soulless, criminal lawyer, devised a dragnet, in the shape of a summary and unexpected seizure of copies of all the telegrams which had been sent or received at the various telegraph offices in the city of Washington. Among the messages thus captured were quite a number of telegrams that passed between Mr. Pomeroy, in Washington, and Mr. Gaylord, in New York City, concerning their negotiations with Mr. Cooper. Butler's eyes opened wide when he came to these, but he prudently said nothing. When everything else upon which he had expected to frame an indictment against us seemed likely to fail, he sent for Pomeroy, and quietly showed him these despatches. This time Pomeroy's eyes opened wider, if possible, than Butler's had on the occasion of his first discovery of these interesting papers, and his knees smote together worse than did Belshazzar's on that celebrated occasion when *he* discovered a piece of handwriting that he recognized.

This was Butler's opportunity. If he hadn't found any evidence against us, he had found something that would answer his purpose quite as well. The upshot of it was, that Butler took his pencil and outlined the kind of statement that he wanted, as to where we had been, what we had said, whom we had said it to, &c., &c., and then required Mr. Pomeroy to fill it out and sign his name to it. That is the way that Pomeroy's evidence, designed to convict us of bribery, was manufactured and sent out to the country. It was on the strength of that that the Republican party of the United States went well-nigh beside itself with fury, we were held up to reprobation and maledictions without stint. That evidence of Mr. Pomeroy's was simply the creation of Mr. Butler's fertile and devilish ingenuity without one grain of truth in the whole of it. Pomeroy was a mere puppet in Butler's hands. Butler turned the screws, and Pomeroy danced.

People of Kansas, how do you like the spectacle?

## THE SYNDICATE.

### What It Is Attempting to Lobby Through Congress.

### A $68,000,000 Job.

Washington (Jan. 20) correspondence of the New York Herald.

Secret arrangements are being perfected for monetary transactions amounting to $600,000,000—transactions that will seriously affect the monetary affairs of the entire nation—but not one word concerning the business is permitted to be made public that can possibly be kept secret.

Know, then, that arrangements are being made for the Syndicate to have more bonds—$600,000,000, or more or less—just as many as the managers can manipulate. They run no risk whatever—could just as well take $10,000,000,000 as $600,000,000. The Government risks everything, and the Ring nothing. The *Financial Chronicle* correctly states the case in these words:

The Syndicate does not seem to have bound itself by any absolute engagement to take the new 5 per cent bonds and complete the business, if the market had failed to take them off their hands at a profit during the six months Mr. Boutwell held no security, we believe, by which the negotiation could be enforced. He seems to have contented himself with binding the Treasury without reciprocally binding the Syndicate. He bound the Treasury to pay them double interest on all the bonds they could pass off within the limit of $880,000,000, and at the expense of the public he made a free gift to the Syndicate of privileges equivalent to all the money which the Treasury could save by the reduction of interest during two years.

Mr. Secretary Boutwell's favorites are, however, in no hurry for more bonds just at present. They are waiting now to lobby through Congress certain provisions "giving legislative construction to previous laws" which will legalize the past violations of the Secretary, and at the same time give the Ring larger profits on future jobs. There is no particular hurry about the new job. A portion of the bonds taken last summer are as yet undisposed of, but are nevertheless drawing interest from the National Treasury for the benefit of the Ring. Additional bonds, in sums to suit, are at the disposal of the Syndicate whenever wanted. Such is the true statement of the case, Secretary Boutwell to the contrary notwithstanding. He dare not publish his correspondence in relation to this business.

The immediate pressing need of the Treasury Ring is, not more bonds, but additional legislation. Secretary Boutwell does not think it safe to continue his Syndicate operations in open violation of law, and the Ring managers are not content with two or three per cent. profits on the conversion of bonds. If the law cannot be violated with impunity it must be changed to meet the necessities of the case.

On the 2d inst. Secretary Boutwell wrote that most extraordinary letter to Speaker Blaine, offering to send his Chief Clerk, Mr. Saville, to instruct a Committee of Congress as to the method of "giving legislative construction to previous laws." The business was too important, however, to be entrusted solely with a Chief Clerk, for Mr. Secretary Boutwell and Mr. Jay Cooke both made haste to appear before the Committee of Ways and Means and present a case in person.

Stripped of all bogus philanthropic phraseology the Ring's plan is to lobby through Congress certain provisions of law, innocent enough in appearance, but which will give the Secretary of the Treasury legal authority to do three things that he is strictly forbidden by law to do:

*First.* He is to have power to extend the time allowed the Syndicate to manipulate bonds on Government account from three months to one year.

*Second.* He is to have power to pay a direct commission of 1 per cent on conversion, instead of half that amount, as under the present law.

*Third.* He is to be authorized to pay the interest in Europe.

The three above-named provisions incorporated into the laws of Congress will enable Secretary Boutwell to pay his favorites a direct commission of from 5 to 6 per cent, or a total commission of about $68,000,000 upon the conversion of the remaining $1,300,000,000 new bonds, besides the profits on the sale of exchange on London to our Government for the purpose of paying interest.

To the $68,000,000 direct commissions and the unknown profits upon the annual sale of foreign exchange to our Government, to pay interest, must be added the profits accruing from the use of unadjusted balances and the practice of "cornering" markets generally with Government money or bonds on Government account, and you have the whole job in a nut-shell.

This is certainly the most stupendous job on record. Look at some of its details. By authority of the proposed laws the Secretary could issue to the Syndicate $1,300,000,000 new interest-bearing bonds, in exchange for a like amount of non-interest bearing certificates of deposits of coin in a bank or banks owned or controlled by the Syndicate, the bonds to be retained one year in the United States Treasury as security for the certificates of deposit, but paying interest meanwhile to the Syndicate.

From time to time during the year, "called" 5-20 bonds, also bearing interest, could be purchased, deposited in the National Treasury and the new bonds drawn out, put upon the market, and the certificates of deposits taken up with the proceeds—the Syndicate having during the whole year at least one full set of $1,300,000,000 of bonds in the National Treasury drawing interest. To this must be added the 1 per cent direct commission to be allowed by the proposed law, and it will be seen that the Ring will realize something over $68,000,000 in the course of the year from commissions alone—provided, of course, that "pressure" enough is brought to bear upon holders of 5-20s to make them "either sell or convert."

The Ring will not need to use a cent of its own money in the operations. Under the provisions of the law for depositing Government money in National Banks, the Secretary of the Treasury could furnish his friends all the money they might need.

It will be quite impossible to compute the profits of the Ring derived from manipulating $1,300,000,000 in the way of "cornering" markets; or how much it could mulct the Government in the annual sale of exchange on London. Let us, therefore, pass to the third proposition, which is to transfer the commercial metropolis of the United States from New York to London.

"We have thought," said the most patriotic and pure member of our present Congress, "that the United States would become the commercial centre of the world, and at a time not far distant; but if this proposition to pay the interest on a portion of our debt in Europe becomes a law that time will be postponed many generations, perhaps forever. Even the commercial centre of the United States will be transferred from New York to the English metropolis if our Government must go 'shinning' about the money markets twice a year purchasing exchange on London. It will be a nice thing, doubtless, for bankers who will buy and sell the foreign exchange on Government account, but most disastrous to the interests of our country."

Perhaps the Ring will obtain the legislation it seeks. We shall see.

## Curious Indian Custom.

From the Syracuse Journal, Jan. 17.

In accordance with the custom which has prevailed among the Onondaga Indians from a period so remote that it is lost in a dim myth, the tribe yesterday celebrated the solemn sacrifice of the White Dog. This ceremony always takes place during the old moon nearest to the month of February. It seems to have an astronomical as well as a religious meaning, and one who witnesses the ceremonies almost fancies that he detects a trace of the Egyptian worship of Anubis. The principal actor yesterday was Captain George, who was the only person present arrayed in full Indian costume.

The dog, who was supposed to have the sins of the whole nation cast upon him, was perfectly white, and was strangled to death in order to prevent the effusion of blood, which would render the sacrifice not acceptable to Ha-wah-ne-a, who is the creator of the world, the holder of the heavens, the maker of men and animals, and the controller of destiny. The day preceeding this sacrifice is spent in preparation for the great event in the history of the nation, and on the great body, the whole nation is expected to meet at the council house.

Early in the morning large fires are built, guns discharged, and various devices employed for making a disturbance with as much success as is achieved by the pale faces on the Fourth of July. About noon the white dog was strangled and became the subject of a long address from Captain George, which being in Onondagawa, of course, not as well appreciated by the whites who were present as it might have been. After the whole tribe had marched around the lifeless dog three times, the priest of the occasion faced the east and solemnly devoted the body to the flames.

While the dog was burning, a solemn chant was kept up by Captain George, who appeared to be the person most impressed by the ceremony. Throughout his manner was sedate and solemn, and with him it was evidently a service of profound religious significance.

—The experiment of keeping the Philadelphia Mercantile Library open on Sunday has proved so successful that the Directors will not close the building hereafter until 9 o'clock, instead of at sunset, as heretofore.

# PARIS.

## Discussions in the National Assembly.

## The Orleans Princes, the Income-Tax, and the Issue of Bank-Notes.

## Hopes of the Orleanists---Von Bismarck's Circular---Brazil---Sunday Labor.

## A Novelist's Puppets---New Members of the Academy.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Jan. 1.

The week has been as satisfactory a one for the news-gatherer as could have been desired; it has been a genuine closing week of the year, filled with incidents, each one of which seems to wish, by a final effort, to give a last souvenir to the year which is flying away, and which forgets them.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

In the first place, there has been a skirmish between the Secretaries of the Assembly and a Deputy called Pascal Duprat. The latter asserted, in a paper which he manages, that the proceedings connected with the election of the Orleans Princes had been suppressed. The officers proved the falsity of that assertion; and Mr. Duprat, who was to have left in a few days for Athens as Minister there, was subjected to a vote of censure, which will cost him his Legation. But the principal object of this affair, which was to establish that, at the time of their election, the Orleans Princes had promised not to take their seats, has been attained by the Republicans. It is a stone cast by them at the Orleanists, and hurled back at them by the latter, without having done much damage to either side.

THE INCOME-TAX VOTED DOWN.

The refusal to impose an income-tax has been a more serious matter. Many people, and among them he who writes you, wanted to see this tax levied. They saw that, in view of the pressing need of money which France now has, it was a sure and very equitable way of raising it; that, instead of increasing or establishing a number of small and unproductive taxes, burdensome to collect, and hampering everything, it would be much better to accept an income tax, as in England and the United States; that it was the only and sure way to reach the personal property of which there is so much in France, and which, however, pays little or nothing; and that the time was a very good one, because, considering the necessity for money, everybody would submit to it without complaint. But the opponents of this tax said that it was unwise to resort to this system now; that the income-tax was the same thing as the old *taille*, as it was before 1789,—vexatious and arbitrary; that England and the United States themselves were on the eve of abandoning it; and, in conclusion, that it was not necessary.

Mr. Thiers himself, aided by his skillful Minister of Finance, threw himself into the contest with all the power of his eloquence, his will, and his position. This influenced the Assembly, which hesitated between its patriotic instincts calling on it to make this proper sacrifice, and its unwillingness to establish a tax which is, I admit, somewhat inquisitorial. Besides this, though truth is honored in France, it is not generally practised; and there is a rivalry in concealing true incomes,—some in order to hide their ruin, and others to seem richer than they are; some through vanity, and others through avarice; but almost all shun the truth. That is, far more than Mr. Thiers, the true reason for refusing to impose a tax which was as just as it was useful and timely.

ISSUE OF BANK-NOTES.

Another financial discussion, though less important than that on the income-tax, excited the Assembly far more. The Government presented to the Chamber a draft of a law to allow the Bank of France to increase its issue of notes from $2,400,000,000 to 2,800,000,000, and to issue 10 and 5-franc notes, to take the place of those issued by different private financial establishments. The Committee appointed to investigate the subject reported, substantially, in favor of its adoption, only it reduced the sum by 100,000,000. This was followed by an animated debate,—so animated that it came very near causing a regular fight, though the point at issue was not worth the trouble. What are a few millions, more or less, on the back of a Bank which has 2,700,000,000 of notes, and in a country whose debt has, by reason of domestic and foreign war, been increased by 1,000,000,000?

But beneath all this, they say, lay another political question, as is the case with about everything in our unhappy country. There were many warm Orleanists on the Committee, and among them its Chairman, Mr. Bocher, who, under the Empire, was the Administrator of the estates of the Orleans Family with the assent of the Princes; who were, it is said, concerned in this intrigue. These gentlemen had arranged a set-back for the Ministry of Mr. Thiers, and consequently for him, but the latter felt the blow. He came himself to do battle in the Assembly, and he did it earnestly, and even sharply. He succeeded, but not without a contest, and by a small majority.

HOPES OF THE ORLEANISTS.

The contests between the Government and the Orleanists are becoming, day by day, more frequent, more animated, and more clearly defined. The party of the Princes show their hopes so openly,—although the latter still claim that they have no ambition—that the Legitimists are almost openly separating from them, saying: "Henry the Fifth or the Republic, but no bastard rule, as with Louis Philippe or Napoleon;" and in this I agree with them. They want the Divine right of succession, the son succeeding to the father on the throne, as in the Bourbon family, or to have the nation electing its chiefs, as in the days of the Merovingians or in Republics. Outside of these, there can be but short-lived compromises.

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

While we dispute, like collegians or Greeks of the Lower Empire, about words, our enemies insult us at their ease. Using as a pretext the verdicts of acquittal, inspired by passion rather than justice, rendered by two of our juries, on the murderers of German soldiers, Von Bismark has declared martial law in the six Departments occupied by our enemies. He has a right to do it, though *Summum jus, summa injuria*, as the Latin proverb is. But he had a right to do it, and, up to a certain point, it was his duty to do it. But what he did do wrong—and it is a gratuitous insult, which we feel deeply—was the issue of the circular-letter by which he accompanied this declaration of martial law. In it he even said that we had lost all ideas of right, and that the only way left to deal with us was by using force. It must be admitted that this was abusing beyond measure his position as a conqueror.

So, though, by our fault, we have in many respects lost much sympathy in Europe, where they properly reproach us with having declared war, the circular of Von Bismarck is everywhere unfavorably criticised, and especially its form. The English and Italian papers have been almost unanimous in blaming him; and Von Bismarck himself, somewhat ashamed of his coarse style, has excused himself by saying that he wrote it in a moment of anger. But, when a person is Chancellor of the German Empire, ought he to write thus? But this, I think, is merely a new trick of this tricky diplomatist. The rapidity with which our army has been reorganized, as I hope our country soon will be, disturbs him for the future. While his foot is yet half on our throat, he would like to see us revolt, that he might crush us a little more. And, as we are susceptible, touchy, and imprudent, the *toreador* provokes the bull. Mr. Thiers, while very properly condemning, from the rostrum in the Assembly, the verdicts which led to this, added that it was one of those offences to be replied to only by silence. This is, in reality, the only thing we can do at present. It is thought that Germany and its Chancellor, regretting this gratuitous insult, will be inclined to milder sentiments.

BRAZIL.

There is a story circulating in France and Portugal, that a German fleet, just equipped at Kiel, is soon to reach Lisbon, whence it will sail for Rio Janeiro. If it is true, it relates to the unsettled quarrel between Germany and Brazil, arising from the trouble about German sailors, who have been released, however. Prussia will use this to pick a fight with that Empire, and establish itself on some point in its territory. This is the story; but it does not seem likely. In the first place the matter seems to be settled. Moreover, you would not permit the establishment of a new European Colony in America, even in Brazil, unless you were indifferent to the Monroe Doctrine's becoming a dead-letter. And, besides, the Emperor of Brazil has sent to Emperor William the order of the Crown, which, until now, has been given only to members of the House of Braganza. If it is a bone to quiet the dog, it is a poor one. Most likely it is the beginning of peace.

His Brazilian Majesty is still stopping at Paris, and is enjoying himself to the best of his ability, in company with his relations and friends, the Princes of Orleans. The Empress and he receive frequently, at their residence, where there is a real procession of visitors of all lands and all grades. They say that the chief object of these visits is to obtain decorations, of which Brazil has five kinds. He has a plenty to give away, and it is impossible to form an idea of the fondness for such things in Europe. To gain a bit of ribbon on a piece of metal, there are many people who would lick their boots. Vanity and servility,—the one being as often the auxiliary of the other! Their Brazilian Majesties and suite pay 15,000 francs a week, or more than 2,000 a day, for their quarters. They are very comfortably fixed there, and seem to enjoy with pleasure Parisian ways and cooking. The fact is, it must alienate them a little from Rio Janeiro, where life, so far as cooking goes, has nothing in common with Paris.

SUNDAY LABOR.

A very curious controversy sprung up, and ended, between our two leading religious papers. One, *Le Monde*, hit on the idea of not publishing Sunday, since the canons forbid labor on that day, and their employes ought not to labor then. It was a very good hit for the favor of the French clergy, who have labored for a long time to secure a cessation of work on Sunday; and, while it was a good advertisement, it was also an economical measure for *Le Monde*, which barely clears its expenses, if it does that. But the chief rival of *Le Monde*, *L'Univers*, which is managed by one of our strongest publicists, Mr. Veuillot, found that this advertisement hurt his interests, and, under pretext of religion, opposed this step. A paper, he says, is not a labor, and he wants to know when Sunday comes for a morning paper.

After many articles and some sharp polemics,—so much gall enters in the soul of devotees, says Boileau,—the two contestants appealed to the Pope. The Holy Father was perplexed. The parties to the suit were his champions and his dear lambs. But Rome is shrewd, and during the 1800 years for which she has controlled Catholicism she has managed to keep on good terms with wolf and sheep. There was accordingly prepared an opinion which takes no ground for or against either side. It is the work of a good father, if, as there is reason to hope, the disputants, who will have to pay the expenses of this opinion, stop their quarrel.

A NOVELIST'S PUPPETS.

They are about selling this week something very curious, not for its value, but as an indication of literary customs. One of our most productive, if not of our best novelists, Ponson du Terrail, is dead. They are selling his personality, and, among other things, a collection of puppets which he used in writing his novels. There are a thousand of them, some with the most grotesque dresses, attitudes, and heads that can be imagined. Unless he used them to amuse his visitors I do not see what he could do with them. I have written five or six novels, and never have I felt, or even understood, the necessity of refreshing my memory by the sight of little wooden men. But each one regulates his thoughts as he pleases, and according to his own mind. Nor was Ponson du Terrail the only one to use these things. Paul Feval and Sardou also resorted to them, and, they say, felt disposed to buy Ponson's assortment. He was the last descendant of Bayard in the female line, and he was another whom war and its griefs have killed with sadness and concentrated rage. Grief has killed more people in France, during these two accursed years, than the fire of the enemy and disease united.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMY.

The Academy has elected four new members this week. One of them was a political choice,—that of the Duke d'Aumale, who received every vote but one, in spite of his slender literary qualifications. The choice of Mr. Littre, the author of the Dictionary, and one of the most distinguished men in France, was eminently proper. The two others were chosen without any reason except Academic caprice,—C. Rousset and De Lomenie, almost unknown in literature, but who, it seems, have known how to make agreeable visits, and whom the learned body has taken to itself as supernumaries. There were men like Gautier, Dumas, About, etc., who deserved this honor ten times more. But, old as the Academy is, like pretty women, it is exceedingly capricious. The merits of candidates are of little consequence; what is needed is to please it. These two gentlemen pleased it by the very fact that they were unknown. They take umbrage at no one, not even the Royal candidate.

EMILE CARREY.

# ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.

## Trial of New Gun-Carriages at Fortress Monroe—Southern Coast-Defences.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 20.

The Ordnance Department began some interesting experiments to-day, which, if successful, will have a tendency to revolutionize the present heavy style of gun-carriages. The great difficulty is to counteract the tremendous pressure and recoil of the fifteen-inch guns, when fired with the maximum charge of powder, one hundred pounds, and a solid shot weighing from five to six hundred pounds. Many plans have from time to time been suggested to overcome this difficulty, but with indifferent success, and the carriage now being tested has thus far proved the most efficient. It was constructed at the Ordnance Machine Shop of this Arsenal, under the direction of James Peck, Esq., Superintendent, and is the invention of Colonel F. G. Baylor, the Commandant. The carriage is of heavy wrought iron, similar to those used for heavy seacoast guns. Between the chassis, and running parallel with the chassis, are two air-tight cylinders some eight or ten feet long and about a foot in diameter. To the part of the carriage upon which the guns rests, is attached two piston-rods, which work in the air-tight cylinder. When the gun is fired, the recoil pulls the rods out of the cylinders, and so great is the resistance from this cause that the recoil is comparatively very slight.

The Board appointed to make these tests consists of Colonel F. G. Baylor, and Lieutenant Dutton. Some ten or fifteen shots were fired to-day with charges of powder ranging from 75 to 100 pounds, and the differences of the recoil were carefully noted, as also the pressure to the square inch. Most of the officers of the Artillery School witnessed the trials and expressed themselves highly pleased with the results. The experiments will be resumed on Monday, and continued until the utility of the invention is thoroughly demonstrated. The Ordnance Department have a large machine shop here, which during the war was worked to its full capacity in the manufacture of heavy sea-coast carriages, but has been almost idle for a year past. It is understood that orders have been received for the resumption of work, and that a number of fifteen-inch gun carriages will be turned out for the Southern coast, Key West, Jefferson, &c., which are to be put in a better state of defence as speedily as possible. A number of heavy guns, it is said, will be sent from this place. Everything indicates lively operations in the line of coast defences during the ensuing summer.

## A Year's Brain Work.

Over thirty-five hundred new books appeared in England last year, besides thirteen hundred new editions—the exact total of both classes being 4,835—and the most notable circumstances in the literary history of the twelvemonth was the decrease of novels from 200 in 1870 to 155 in 1871. Still, lest it might be inferred that the English novelists are falling into disfavor, the statisticians are careful to add the explanation that the number of new editions of romances has largely increased during the year—which is a tribute to the older writers. Works on political economy are rapidly increasing in numbers—45 last year against 26 in 1870. Theological books are in greater demand than formerly—nearly 800 having appeared last year. Educational books are also in demand—nearly 700 having been published during 1871. The number of American importations into the English book-market sensibly diminished last year—the figures being 322 in 1871 against 428 in 1870.

Two countries of Europe present a startling contrast,—the comparatively new literary life of Russia being represented in the statistics of 1871 by no less than 1,359 works, published in 31 different cities of the Empire, while Spain makes a beggarly show, although her civilization and her literature are four centuries old. Spanish writers produced 115 new plays last year, but other contributions to the literature of the country are very inferior to those of Russia, in number as well as in quality. Of the books of the year in Russia, according to Mr. Eugene Schuyler, 133 were on language, 138 on jurisprudence, 118 were historical works, and 249 were novels, poems, and essays. The most remarkable feature of the Russian book returns is the great progress made by native writers in the production of political works.

In regard to Germany, Robert Zimmerman writes that it is a significant indication of the present state of philosophy that in place of philosophical systems, biographies of philosophers and of their wives appear. Varnhagen's "Remains" seem to be inexhaustible; fourteen volumes of the "Diaries" having been published, a new work follows, under the title of "Biographical Portraits."

## Jubal Early.

Friday last was the anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee, and the occasion was "improved" by Jubal Early, who delivered an address before the students in the chapel of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va. From the report of this address in the Richmond *Dispatch* we quote the following paragraph:

They tell us to forget dead issues. Can true issues ever be dead? We do believe that a people who forget their traditions are unworthy of the name of freemen. Ladies, I have faith in you to instill into the rising generation the memories of the past. Upon you, young friends, who are here in these walls preparing for life, rests the hope of your country. You have the example of Lee and Jackson more immediately before you; prepare to follow them. Comrades, who on many fields have followed the great Captain, I need not tell you to be true. If any be renegades, let them go with the brand of infamy upon them. We have a sacred duty to perform; a monument to him must be erected at the Confederate capital. We will do it, and show to the world that as we loved and honored him in life, we are true in death, and not unworthy to have been the followers of Robert E. Lee.

## Ah, Man!

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union.

A number of sheep on Patton's ranch, north of the American, were not sheared last fall, and hence their fleece is very long. During the fall it got very dirty, and probably grass and other seeds fell into it. At all events, since rain commenced to fall, grass, with blades say two inches long, is growing luxuriantly out of the wool, and the sheep travel about carrying their pastures upon their backs. Any grass which the sheep cannot reach itself a friend is allowed to nibble, and he or she reciprocates. We haven't seen the sheep ourselves.

## A Lawyer's Epitaph.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

In the north part of Middlesex County, Mass., is a monument bearing the following plain, blunt epitaph, strikingly suggestive of one which may some time have to be carved in Essex:

Here lie the bones of B. F. Butterfield,
A Lawyer, rude and bold;
He by his trade subsisted.
Reader, think! How many lies the rascal must have told!

# JAPAN UNSEALED.

## Minister De Long's Journey in the Interior.

## Appearance of the Country—Profound Respect Shown to the Party—How to Eat Soup with Sharp Sticks—A Sagacious Dog—An Aboriginal.

HAKODADI, Japan (Dec. 20), Correspondence of the New York Times.

A brief account of the tour recently made by Minister DeLong throughout the most remote and curious portions of this Empire, cannot fail to be of interest to your readers. By order of the Mikado, Minister DeLong was everywhere received with the honors usually paid to a Prince. The people were forbidden to appear on the streets, or even out of doors at his approach; when admitted to his presence they were to prostrate themselves before him, and at every stopping place, during a tour which took them four times across the island of Yesso in various directions, the kindest provision had been made in advance for the comfort and entertainment of the party.

THE ABORIGINES OF JAPAN.

The Japanese authorities at Yeddo had previously informed him that the Ainos, or hairy people, were the original inhabitants and sole possessors of this whole group of islands, including Niphon; that they had for a long time contended for the supremacy with the Japanese, but eventually had been driven back and partially exterminated, until the remnant of their tribes had been gathered in Yesso and Saghalien. They were described as being mere savages, but wearing long beards, and being as hairy all over their persons as dogs.

AN INCIDENT OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Many wonderful tales are told by foreign residents of the acts of courage and chivalry displayed on both sides during this bloody civil war. One of these stories affords as curious an illustration of the difference between "civilized" and uncivilized warfare, that it is worth repeating. When at last Enomoto's vessels had all been destroyed, and his devoted followers were surrounded in the fort here, cut off from any supply of water or provisions, their enemies—after fighting them with the utmost ferocity during the day—would, as soon as the shades of evening fell, send in rations of rice and fresh water to their foes sufficient for their use during the next twenty-four hours. When their British friends remonstrated against such an unheard-of proceeding, the reply was, "We know these men; they are gentlemen, and so are we. We do not wish to capture them as we would rats, but with swords in their hands, fighting like warriors. Any other course would rob our victory of all its honors." And thus they continued to do until they worked out the victory they fought for in their own fashion.

A SURPRISE.

We had expected to enter a country like the portions of Niphon we had previously visited—its valleys all rice-fields, and its hills clothed with pine and bamboo. Our surprise and pleasure, therefore, was very great to find that here, in the most secluded corner of Japan, we were in a country which in all its productions seemed a counterpart of the Northern States of America. The forests, when we reached them, proved to be very dense, and of hard timber, such as ash, oak, maple, hickory, beech, chestnut, horse-chestnut, birch, &c., with a dense growth of broad-leaved scrub bamboo, which forms a splendid cover for game, and, judging from the way in which our horses eagerly ate its broad leaves, a most delicious pasturage for animals. As we left this line of little villages and Hakodadi behind us, we entered and crossed a mountain range, threaded solely by this one road, a mere bridle-path, with habitations so scarce that we would ride for miles after leaving one house before we would reach another, all of which were country inns. Bright, sparkling streams of water were constantly crossed, and in all these we saw myriads of trout and other fish. Up from our path, almost continually, arose partridge, quail, and pigeons. Wild grape-vines, covered with ripe grapes, hung on every side, together with another vine resembling the grape, and bearing a somewhat similar but larger fruit. The chestnut and oak trees were filled with nuts and acorns, and the whole country was in as wild a condition as it is possible to imagine.

OUR CAVALCADE.

As we threaded our way through these forests, our train appeared novel and interesting. Preceding us was our escort of six soldiers, armed with Spencer carbines, the leader of the file carrying the American flag on a Japanese lance. Following him came the officers of the escort, including a native interpreter, then the six tourists—seven including your correspondent—six servants, and a baggage train. All of us were mounted on wiry little native horses, but half broken, and that half the worst half of the two. On entering each little hamlet we were met by local authorities, kneeling and bowing to the earth, then rising and running with us to the other limit of their hamlet, to see that due respect was paid by all, and then bidding us a respectful adieu in the same manner.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL HOSPITALITY.

Our system of sojourning was most unique. At every house on our journey a dais or raised seat, covered generally with a red cloth, forming a small throne, was arranged for our Chief to occupy alone, and other rooms, without such an appurtenance, were given to the suite. Over the door of the Minister's room we would find a written card in Japanese, which, when translated, read, "His Highness, the Envoy from the United Countries," while over the rooms devoted to his suite the card read, "For the Noble Followers." The rooms were covered with mats in ordinary Japanese style, with *brasiers* or *hibatches*, as they are called here, sunk into the floor, being simply little square pits filled with fine, clean sand, with charcoal fires lighted in the centre. The invariable custom of serving us was first to pass around tea, then to bring in a little teapot to each room, filled with tea, and place it on the fire, that each might replenish at pleasure. Then would follow a Japanese meal served in wooden bowls with chop-sticks, which we soon became expert in manipulating. To eat soup with two straight sticks was at first a poser, but we discovered how it could be done—that is, by putting enough boiled rice into the bowl to absorb the soup, and then eating the rice. During the journey we ate many mixtures and things that it would be quite impossible to describe, and for which we knew neither name or origin. A ride of thirty or forty miles on kicking and baulky ponies, in cold sea-breezes on the beach, or over mountains on the worst of trails, prepares one's stomach to receive almost anything that can possibly be digested without the possessor being over-curious as to the *cuisine*. The eye would sometimes dwell languidly for a moment on the contents of a bowl of strange mixtures, and the question come feebly up in the mind as to whether the offered refreshment was cat, rat, or bat; but a craving appetite generally cut short all such speculations.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP AND RELIGIOUS WARFARE.

Along the line of travel, whenever we found any settlements we would find little mias, or praying places, with stone images of gods arranged in groups, in some instances dressed with red cloth and in others without raiment. Before each of these places would be seen the invariable red gates denoting the faith to be Sintooism, the religion of the Mikado and of the Government. In the discussion that ensued many months ago between this Government and the foreign representatives, when the attempt was made by the latter to save the settlement of native Christians near Nagasaki from persecution, the question was pressed home on the Government to know why it was that this people were being sent into banishment and slavery if it was not on account of their being Christians. The reply was, because they were insubordinate and ungovernable, but the extent of the insubordination was that they refused to pass through those red gates; this being the test of the faithful. It is an established fact that a terrific religious war is now going on in Japan between the Sintoo and Buddists sects, the latter being possessed of the most valuable estates and privileges acquired during the 300 years of the rule of the Tycoon, whose faith was Buddism. With the installment of the present government, the Mikado brought Sintooism, the faith of his ancestry, to the front, and he has steadily persecuted the Buddist sect, stripping them of privileges and possessions until it is rumored that, in despair, they have recently been making some overtures to Christians, looking to an alliance of strength to resist the common foe. Hence it is that the traveller in Japan finds the gorgeous temples of the Buddists going to decay and almost deserted, while the new Sintoo temples are thronged with devotees. It does not appear to disturb this people any to change the gods they worship, and there is but little reason why it should.

A SACRILEGIOUS DOG, AND A SINGULAR CUSTOM.

We had with us a dog, "Toro," whose chief delight it was to come upon a cemetery, into one of these he would rush with avidity, and soon fill himself out of the bowls of meat, fish, &c., set about the graves as showchow for the departed spirits. No doubt many devotees were delighted to find that their ancestors had at last received their offerings, and devoured their rice like healthy ghosts. In each village through which we passed, we found little lines of clean sand running along the centre of the street; and in such places as we were to rest for lunch, or to remain all night, the house we were to stop at, and the door we were to enter, would be designated by a line of sand leading directly thereto, and a quantity placed just at the door-step. This, we are informed, was a sign of welcome, an old custom of the Empire. We soon learned to judge of the heartiness of our welcome by the quantity of sand we found thus placed, and I believe we rarely judged wrong.

THE HONORS PAID TO TRAVELLING DIGNITARIES IN JAPAN.

Our anticipated pleasure in seeing the people on the route was much diminished by the orders that, in Minister De Long's honor, had been promulgated, that all should cease work and go in doors whilst our cortege was passing. This token of respect we would gladly have had omitted, if we could have so arranged it, but the order had swept on before us, and it was unchangeable. If any unlucky wight, man, woman or child, was unfortunate enough to be in the street, or even in the adjoining gardens or fields, at the cry of our guards—"*Itate*"—down he would have to come on his marrow-bones, with his open hands extended downward, his finger tips resting on the sand. All travellers on horseback were compelled to dismount, turn out, and perform this obeisance, and pack-trains, &c., to leave the road. Such is the honor due to a Japanese dignitary when on his travels.

THE HAIRY MEN.

On our third day out we came on our first Aino, as we were about fording a small creek, on entering a little village. He had on an official robe, being evidently one of the village authorities, and was in company with Japanese officials. He was about five feet nine inches tall, and stoutly made. His color, about that of a Japanese, but he had very full black and long mustache and beard. His hair was unkempt and shaggy, being neither entirely straight or curly, but rather wavy in appearance. His legs, which were bare to the knees, disclosed no more hair than the limbs of many white men. He appeared very composed, and saluted us by sitting down, placing his open hands together, backs down, and making two upward motions, as if casting dirt or water on his head and face, finishing his salutation by stroking his long beard twice very complacently. He then arose and returned our look of curiosity with interest, meeting our gaze with a full answering return. A look of gratification spread over his countenance as he noticed our full beards. He again stroked his own, and glanced at the beardless Japanese officials standing about us. My idea was that his thoughts might have been expressed about as follows: "Now you see your error. For all time you have denounced my people because of our beards; what we cling to as a badge of manhood you denominate one of shame. You called us beasts and dogs of Anios, and now behold! here comes these wonderful people from across the sea, with their superior civilization and spirit of mastery, from whom you are now seeking information, and whom you now delight to honor and associate with, and behold! they, too, are Anios, wearing hair as we do." The look of this man was friendly and intelligent, and very favorably impressed me.

# THE CLICKING OF A PISTOL.

## "My God, Why Did Not I Die Instead of Colonel Fisk?"—The Suicide of Isabel A. Titus—Her Emotion at the Sight of the Riderless Horse—Extracts from Her Scrap-Book.

From the New York Sun, Jan 21.

Several interesting facts have come to light in connection with the recent suicide of Miss Isabel A. Titus. Her friends say that ever since she left the Convent of the Sacred Heart, from which, on account of the oppressive restraint under which she said she was kept, her friends removed her, she had shown a restlessness and occasional eccentricity of manner and expression, not particularly remarked at the time, but now painfully significant.

On the day of Colonel Fisk's funeral, Miss Titus and several members of the family with whom she was staying, viewed the procession from one of the windows of the house. Isabel was greatly excited. When the horse of the dead Colonel was led past, she flung up her hands and exclaimed:

"My God, why did not I die instead of Colonel Fisk. I, who want to get out of this weary world!"

She then ran into her room, cast herself on the bed, and fell into violent hysterics. She lay there forty-eight hours without tasting a morsel of food. She had never even seen Colonel Fisk, and knew nothing of him whatever apart from the circumstances attending his assassination.

Mrs. Galloway, Isabel's sister, says that they have repeatedly found Isabel seated in her room clutching her head convulsively, or with her head bound round with a handkerchief. Last week Isabel wrote to her mother asking her to lock up the house at Pepperell, leave the key where she could get it, and come on to this city. Isabel said that then she would go to the house at Pepperell and stay there by herself. When the loneliness of the place was spoken of, she said:

"All I want with me is a revolver."

A day or two before the suicide she held up before her friends a diary which she regularly kept, and said:

"Wouldn't you like to see what I've written here?"

On the day that Isabel shot herself, her sisters went to visit a friend. Mrs. Galloway asked her husband to sit with Isabel until they returned. When they did return, they found Mr. Galloway in the lower parlor, somewhat excited. Mrs. Galloway asked him why he was not with Isabel. He replied that after sitting and chatting with her some time, she arose and went into her room, which adjoined the parlor. In a short time he heard the clicking of a revolver, and was so alarmed that he hastily left the room and went down stairs. It is believed that Isabel was then loading the revolver, which she evidently carried in her pocket the whole evening, while among her friends, who spoke in her occasional absence of her unusual flow of spirits, and of her sweet and fascinating gayety.

Isabel was a splendid shot. In the country she practised regularly, and few could beat her in handling a pistol or a revolver. She was fond of riding and driving, and was an expert skater. She dispised the silly amusements to which many girls of her age are addicted, and was fond of any pastime that required a display of strength or of courage. At the same time she had some of the weaknesses of a school girl, and did not like to go up or down stairs, or move about the house of a night without a light.

Isabel was not a reader of novels, and despised all trashy literature. She was particularly fond of Shakspeare. Mrs. Galloway says that she had no acquaintances outside the house, and no correspondents whatever. Since she came to this city she had never been out unless accompanied by one of her sisters. The day before she committed the fatal act she clipped three extracts for her scrap-book. They are appended:

WAITING.

Will it be over to-day or to-morrow!
Will it last for a week, or a month, or a year,
This trance that is neither a joy nor a sorrow,
This waiting that is not a hope nor a fear!

While I am waiting the end draws near,
It will come before I am dead some day;
Shall I feel it, I wonder, when it is here?
Its coming seems like going away.

Is it only that watching has made me weary,
And being weary made me dream?
But in dreams the world is not so dreary,
And in dreams things are not as they seem.

And indeed I am not tired yet.
I have strength to wait what is yet to see,
What the hours I know will not forget,
The end of the watch that is set for me.

Is it the end that has made me strong,
Lest I say when it comes it is come too late?
Then till it came I should find it long;
I have forgotten for what I wait.

Then why are my thoughts bound up to this
By a bond that I neither feel or see,
While the world goes by in bale or bliss?
Do I think the world keeps watch with me?

Yet the end will come, and the end will go
And leave no trace in the empty air;
When it is over none will know,
And I hardly think that I shall care.

A STRANGE SELECTION.

But it failed me then; the sky of the present, the horizon of the future grew black with dark despair; the fiends of hell seemed loosened to torture me, the faces of angels were turned against me, and I cursed them all. Men, angels, demons, all that I hoped, feared or hated, shared in one general anathema.

BREAK, BREAK, BREAK.

Break, break, break,
On thy cold grave stones, oh sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

O, well for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play!
O, well for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill;
But oh for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, oh sea,
But the tender grace of a day that is dead,
Will never come back to me.

The above extracts show clearly the melancholy tendency of Isabel's mind.

Dr. Pray, of 38 West Twenty-fourth street, who is a physician of extensive practice, took charge of Isabel's remains, and delivered them to her mother, who was in an agony of grief. She had no idea that her daughter committed suicide, although when first informed of her death she asked, "Did she poison herself?"

Strange to say, the body was removed and interred without any *post mortem* examination.

## Negro Slavery in Cuba in 1872.

Havana Letter (January 8) to the Baltimore American.

Reaching the plantation after such feasts of beauty, the visitor sees many things soon enough which calls his mind back from the enchanted regions. Man's inhumanity to man is practically illustrated before his eyes, and, if an American, he sees at once the great difference of slavery as it existed before the war in the South and here: you miss at once the nicely whitewashed little houses with their verandas in front, standing in rows close to the master's dwelling; you miss the gay laughter and innocent merriment of those little black urchins tumbling about in the dust, looking at you with laughing eyes, very often intermingling and in close intimacy with the master's children; and when you inquire here where the negro quarters are, they point out to you an uncovered space fenced in similar to the barracoons I have seen negroes confined in on the coast of Africa previous to their shipment to the West Indies or Brazil. When the hours of labor of the slaves are passed they are driven into these inclosures like so many cattle, the gates are closed on them, and they are not allowed to pass out without special permission, watched during the night by armed white men and their savage bloodhounds. As for the children being allowed to play in idleness, your Spanish planter knows better; they are all put to work; if too young and weak to carry sugar cane, they must carry the bagazo—ground cane, which is used for fuel here—to the sugar house; and if too young even to do this, they are employed in turning the bagazo over while it is spread out to dry in the sun.

If ever I felt like committing a murder it was when stopping one of the little curly-headed blacks to speak to him and give dime, the overseer came along and gave him a savage cut with a whip, telling him at the same time to go on with his work; though the poor little fellow received the blow, I saw in the savage expression of the brute's face who committed the outrage, that it was me he intended to hurt, through the body of that poor negro boy. When showing us everything about the plantation, the proprietor, a wealthy Spaniard, stopped before the place his bloodhounds were kept in and pointed out a perfect specimen of its kind, large, powerful, and tiger-like in his slow movements; he told us that to him that dog was worth more than his weight in gold, that once upon the trail of a negro, nothing but utter exhaustion or death could stop him; gifted with an instinct above common animals, and endowed with acute, keen senses, he invariably was successful in his search, no matter what devices the negroes took to hide or destroy their trail. The people are very hospitable, and do their utmost to make your stay pleasant and agreeable, and simply do not understand you when you express your sorrow for the hard life of the field hands. They are also accustomed to consider the negro but as some inferior animal, that they think it nonsense to express regret for his hard condition, and indeed the life the latter leads, day after day, soon causes everything that is human about him to disappear. Even the Chinese, with whose clean and neat appearance you are as much pleased, when you meet him as a servant in the city, and who shows intelligence and brightness there, when sent on a plantation as a field hand, toiling day after day in a hot sun, under the cruel whip of savage overseer, deteriorates rapidly, and in the course of a few years is no better than an animal, showing very often no more intelligence than a horse or a dog, caring only to get food and drink enough to appease his hunger and thirst, and sleep to recruit his exhausted body.

## THE SMALL-POX.

### Criminal Carelessness.

From the Muscatine Journal, Jan. 22.

The following appeared among our news items on yesterday:

The St. Louis *Democrat* makes a statement that, some time ago, the cars ran over a cow in Union County, Indiana, throwing the train from the track, and injuring some twenty persons. A Mr. Patterson, living near where the accident occurred, took some of the persons injured to his house—among them a man, wife, and child. It turns out that they had just buried a child at Indianapolis from small pox. Instead of destroying the child's clothing, they brought it along, and it was used for bandages among those injured by the railroad accident. The result has been most appalling. Sixteen persons have died, so far, among them Mr. Patterson's own wife.

Mr. James Patterson, of this city, informs us that he is a brother of the unfortunate man referred to in the extract, and that it contains several misstatements—on the whole the facts being much more distressing than represented by the *Democrat*. Twenty-seven persons have died in the neighborhood from the disease, including Alexander Patterson and four of his children, mostly grown up. His wife did not die, though she had the disease in the form of varioloid, and one child (the first which took the disease) also escaped. Mrs. Patterson had been on a visit to this city, and returned to her home on the 9th of November, the very day the accident occurred. The family from Indianapolis were Germans, and two of their children were then sick with small-pox (one having died of the disease, as stated,) though no one knew at the time (except, perhaps, the parents) that the disease was small-pox, and nearly the whole neighborhood crowded into the house to offer their services to those who had suffered by the accident, thus giving the fearful disease opportunity to spread.

## A Litigated Poodle and Other Legal Curiosities.

From the New York Evening Post.

It is interesting to notice how little provocation it requires to start a law-suit, and how a small subject may give rise to an apparently endless litigation. But a short time since the good people of the city of Louisville were in a state of excitement over what was known as the "poodle-dog case," then on trial on an appeal to the Appellate Court of Kentucky. As on an occasion which the genius of Dickens has rendered immortal, the inhabitants of Eatonswill were divided into those who agreed with the impressive Potts, and those who preferred the dignified attitude of his journalistic rival,—so in Louisville, the citizens were divided into two classes: those who believed that the "poodle" found in the possession of the defendant was stolen from the plaintiff, and those who considered that the plaintiff was an impostor and that the "poodle" was the property of the defendant. After many months of costly litigation the dog, which was by that time almost literally "worth its weight in gold," was given to the plaintiff, a lady, as the owner.

Some time before this decision another law-suit, about even a smaller subject, was settled in the Court of a Western State. Here the difficulty was about a small piece of a flannel shirt, worth, at the outset, about three cents, which had been, legally or illegally, cut from a shirt in the trunk of the plaintiff. This case, known as the "shirt-tail case," went through all the Courts in the State that could possibly be induced to claim jurisdiction. First the plaintiff appealed, and then the defendant appealed, until, finally, the wretched piece of flannel had attained a value of over $100, and the costs amounted to over $500. Still another case, known as the "egg case," has been recently going through the legal mill to make grist for the lawyers in Louisville. Here the question was whether some eggs had been properly packed or not, and after elaborate arguments by learned counsel, and an infinite series of atrocious puns by the local journals, the Judge decided that, although the eggs were bad on delivery, they were good enough for "home consumption," and so the defendant had to pay costs, amounting, probably, to fifty times the value of the embryonic chickens.

## Too Kind.

From the Danbury (Conn.) News.

Two men employed at one of our hardware stores were engaged this noon in putting up a stove for a West street lady. During a heavy lift one of them told the other to "spit on his hands," when both were nonplussed by the lady hastily exclaiming, "O, don't do that; here's a spittoon."


SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION
Fire and Burglar-Proof
SAFES,
Vault Doors & Bank Vaults.
HERRING & CO.
FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE
Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS
AND
Office Furniture.
THAYER & TOBEY,
Furniture Comp'y,
86, 88, 90 & 92 West Randolph-st.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

5 SPECIALTIES FOR GENTLEMEN.
Fisk, Clark & Flagg's celebrated Specialties are for sale by all first-class dealers in this city.
True Fit Shirts.
Patent Pantaloon Drawers.
Russian Braces.
Laporte's Kid Gloves.
New Style of Neck Dress.
N. B.—Five novelties just out. Dover Cloth Shirts and Shirtings, Samson Braces, Patent Pantaloon Drawers (red stamp), Laporte's Cable Kid Gloves, and the Regent Street Scarf.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, 800 Broadway, New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY,
NOTRE DAME, IND.
The second session of twenty-eighth scholastic year will commence Thursday, Feb. 1. For catalogue, etc., address Rev. W. CORBY, Notre Dame, Ind.

TO LEASE.

To Lease,
On long time and favorable terms, very desirable business property in different parts of the burned district. Apply at the office of Estate of P. F. W. Peck, Room No. 2, Niven's Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
One or more beautiful double lofts on Monroe-st., near Farwell's new store; also a loft, 42x90, Nos. 63 South Canal-st. Inquire of FRANK & CO., No. 61 and 65 Canal-st., Room 5, up stairs.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

SILKS.

Silks.
HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,
328 WEST MADISON-ST.,
Continue the sale of Silks, of all qualities, at extraordinary bargains.
Since we commenced this sale, about ten days ago, we observe that other houses have followed our lead, but we do not find that any houses, here or elsewhere, have sold as good goods at as low prices.

INSURANCE.

New England
M. M. INSURANCE COMP'Y
OF BOSTON.
The Receivers of the NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice that a first dividend of FIFTY per cent has been ordered on all claims which have been, and hereafter may be allowed against said Company. Said dividend is now payable.
GEO. C. LORD,
ALPHEUS HARDY,
JAMES H. BEAL,
Receivers of the New England M. M. Ins. Co.
Boston, Jan. 20, 1872.
Policy holders, resident in Chicago, having claims for loss against the Company, can obtain their dividend by calling at the office of GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., 10 Eldridge-court.

INSURANCE.
The undersigned is authorized, by WM. C. RALSTON, to buy claims against the PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., of San Francisco, and for a short time can be found at No. 472 Wabash-av., Room 4, up stairs.
CHAS. A. LATON.
Jan. 21, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., 334 West Monroe-st., CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1872.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic LIFE Insurance Company will be held at its office, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. Yours, truly,
JOHN V. FARWELL, President.

REPUBLIC Certificates, LUMBERMEN'S Certificates, GARDEN CITY Policies, and STATE Policies bought. LAMAR Policies collected, by
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

State, Garden City,
REPUBLIC, AND LUMBERMAN'S
Policies, certificates, and claims for unearned premiums bought for cash. H. S. DIETRICH, 80 West Madison-st., up stairs.

Republic Insurance Certificates
WANTED TO-DAY.
By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 386 Wabash-av.

Holders of Policies
In the Cleveland Insurance Co. are requested to meet at my office Saturday, 27th inst., at 3 p. m., 10 State-st. J. H. DUNHAM.

INSURANCE.
GARDEN CITY, REPUBLIC, STATE, and LUMBERMAN'S Policies, Certificates, and claims for unearned Premiums bought for cash.
H. S. DIETRICH, 80 West Madison-st., up stairs.

Republic Ins. Co.
I continue to buy adjusted certificates at highest rates. D. K. TENNEY, 454 Wabash-av.

We will buy, for cash,
REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.'S
Certificates of indebtedness, 4, 8, and 12 months.
HERDMANN & LARMINIE, 36 South Canal-st., Room 5.

State Insurance Comp'y.
This company has been adjudicated a bankrupt. Proofs of debt prepared and policies bought by SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

Lumberman's Insurance Co.
Certificates bought at highest cash rates. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
I continue to buy the claims of those who settled at 25 cents, also the scrip. [illegible], 524 Wabash-av.

BUFFALO INSURANCE COMPANIES.
We will buy for a few days adjusted claims against either of the three Buffalo Companies [illegible] bankruptcy. H. M. KINNE. F. M. BRUCE, 73 Randolph-st. Jan. 20, 1872.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONE
FOR SALE.
Several cords of Building Stone, suitable for foundation walls, can be had of CARTER, at the Tribune Building, corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts. The stone can be seen on the rear of the lot No. 76 Monroe-st.

TAKE NOTICE.
Linseed Oil Machinery, two-press capacity, everything complete and in working order, for sale or exchange at a great bargain. It must be removed in two weeks, as parties are leaving the city. FERGUSON BROS., Corner West Jackson and Clinton-sts.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD,
80x100, corner LaSalle and South Water-sts.
TERMS—[illegible] YEARS.
Apply to C. B. FIELD & CO., 113 Wabash-av.

BRICK.
I am prepared to deliver best Red and White Brick as desired by builders, and without delay. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

Apple Butter,
Cheap, in small jars, at
FORD & CO.'S,
Commission Merchants, 164 West Lake-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

SPRING, 1872.
ASIEL, ERDMANN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
LACES,
Embroideries, White Goods, &c.
168 & 170 CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.
(And Stuttgart, Germany.)
Have now ready for the inspection of package buyers coming to their city, an assortment of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, embracing 5,000 choice patterns at most reasonable prices. Also large lines of WHITE GOODS, LACES, and CRAPES, purchased before the recent advance. The assurance is held forth that we are in the position to assist, most advantageously, those who are replacing destroyed stocks.
New York, January, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of Salem College, at Bourbon, Ind., for the furnishing of materials and the erection of their new College Building.
Plans, details, and bill of quantities may be inspected at the office of the Architect and Superintendent, Mr. Geo. O. Garnsey, No. 472 Wabash-av., Chicago, until the 15th day of February, 1872, and after that date at the office of the Trustees, in Bourbon.
Contractors will submit with their proposals a bond, duly signed by two responsible parties, in the penal sum of $20,000, that the contract will be fulfilled.
The proposals will be opened and the contract awarded at Bourbon, Monday, the 26th day of February, 1872.
By order of the Board.
E. HECKMAN, Sec'y.
Jan. 12, 1872.

CUNDURANGO.

"Cundurango"
BARK AND FLUID EXTRACT,
FOR SALE BY
L. H. BIGELOW,
Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.,
82 West Monroe-st.

TRANSPORTATION.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
On and after Monday, Jan. 29, all freight for shipment to points on the GALENA and IOWA DIVISIONS of this company, and its connections in Iowa, will be received at the New Freight House, at the old site, corner of North Dearborn and North Water-sts.
C. C. WHEELER, Genl. Frt. Agt.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING,
At the rooms of the
WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY.
Upward of sixty practical sewing girls are employed, where all kinds of DRESSMAKING is carried on. The best of work is done, at a much less price than at any other place in the city. The well-known dressmaker and fitter, Mrs. DeLOSS, has charge, and makes a specialty of cutting and fitting and basting dresses for those who prefer finishing at home. All kinds of work solicited, such as ladies' and gents' underwear, upon which the finest work is being done. The rooms are located
COR. ST. JOHN'S PLACE AND LAKE-ST.,
In St. John's Church Building.

COAL.

Cheap Coal.
We have in our Market-st. Yard a small stock of LACKAWANNA Coal, all sizes, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell for immediate delivery at a great reduction in price.
ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st.
Branch Offices—772 South Clark-st., 115 West Washington-st., 116 Twenty-second-st.

COAL.
We have, at No. 232 North Water-st., east of Rush-st bridge, a stock of Hard Coal, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell at a great reduction in prices.
O'CONNER & QUINN.

SASH, DOORS, &C.

Sash, Doors, Blinds,
MOULDINGS, STAIRS,
Stair Rails, Window Frames,
Inch and two-inch Flooring, dressed and matched, thoroughly seasoned, lower than the lowest. You that want good work, and promptly done, give us a call. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address all communications to
Factory, Corner Twenty-second & Morgan-sts.
Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company. F. GUSTORF, Secretary.

BOOKS.

The New Poem.
Have you read "The Burning of Chicago," by Thomas Clarke, the well-known author of "THE TWO ANGELS," "Sir Copp," &c., &c.? If not procure it, for it tells the whole story as seen and felt by a sufferer, and acknowledges the hand of God chastening us for sin. This renders it distasteful to some, of course; but the good and wise will comprehend its spirit. Eight copies for $1; retails for 25c. CLARKE & CO., Publishers, 443 Warren-av., Chicago. Agents wanted everywhere.

TAX ADJUSTING AGENCY.

W. J. ONAHAN,
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND COLLECTION AGENCY.
Office, 58 Central Union Block,
N. W. cor. Madison and Market-sts., Chicago.
[illegible] Taxes adjusted [illegible]

TRUSSES.

BOW LEGS.
Dr. MARSH'S Apparatus for Bow Legs, Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, and all physical deformities, are made and accurately adjusted, as are also Trusses, Shoulder-Braces, Elastic Stockings, &c., at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, southeast corner State and Eighteenth-sts.

SHIRTS.

SHIRT FACTORY,
ORDER BOOKS SAVED.
JOHN H. O'BRIEN,
Send for directions for self-measurement. 481 Wabash-av.

HUMAN HAIR.

HUMAN HAIR.
Just imported from Europe, 5 to 32 inches in length, and quite clean, at $7 per pound. Address L. W. [illegible], Importer of Human Hair, 12 First-st., New York. Samples of 1 pound sent by express, C. O. D.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN A. LOMAX,
14 and 16 Charles-place, between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st., manufacturer of SODA AND MINERAL WATERS, dealer in Bottled Ale, Porter, Lager, and Pure Cider. Sole Agent for the Celebrated Wheeling, West Virginia, Draught Ale.
Thanking my old friends and customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I would inform them and all others that want a good and pure article that I am now ready at my old place (14 and 16 Charles-place) to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch.

SNOW & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
21 North Market-st., Boston. Refer to Edward Sands, President Traders' National Bank, Boston. Wanted, immediately, HUBBARD SQUASH. Address W. M. SNOW, care H. Hands, [illegible] West Lake-st.

W. O. MULL,
ARTIST,
NO. 6 CENTRAL HALL,
Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

E. Sweet, Jr., & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.
Brilliantly Illustrated!
ENTIRELY NEW!
PROF. W. C. RICHARDS, PH. D.
SOUTH DIVISION, Y. M. C. A.
First Baptist Church.
Jan. 29—"ABOUT THE SUN."
Jan. 30—"BEYOND THE SUN."
Feb. 5—"ABOUT THE POLES."
Feb. 6—"THE INVISIBLE TITIAN."
Tickets for the course, $1.00; reserved seats for the course, 50 cents extra; to be had at the reading-room, in the church, daily, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
WEST DIVISION.
Second Baptist Church.
Feb. 1—"THE MATTER KING."
Feb. 2—"THE MATTER QUEEN."
Feb. 3—Children's Matinee—"SCIENCE IN SOAP BUBBLES."
Tickets for both evenings, Feb. 1 and 2, 75 cents; reserved seats both evenings, 25 cents. Children's Matinee, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Union Park Congregational Church.
THE POPULAR AUTHOR AND ORATOR
"TIMOTHY TITCOMB,"
(Dr. J. G. Holland)
Will give his last GREAT LECTURE,
"The Social Undertow,"
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 30.
Tickets now for sale. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
For sale at Horton's Library, 409 West Lake-st.; the West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st.; and at Strehl's Drug Store, 89 West Madison-st.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
The Histrionic Queen,
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,
WILL READ
SHAKSPEARE'S HENRY VIII,
NEXT MONDAY EVENING.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 812 Wabash-av., and at Strehl's Drug Store, 89 West Madison-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted-st., near Madison.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
Mr. ROBERT McWADE,
in his great impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Every evening this week, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee. Look out for "HELP."

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.
THE LINGARDS.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
DAVID GARRICK!
AND
Lingard's New Sketches!
Friday—Benefit of THE LINGARDS.
Saturday—Fashionable Lingard Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
LAST WEEK OF
MARIETTA RAVEL!
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and Wednesday Matinee, the Grand Military Drama of the
FRENCH SPY!
And the elegant comedy of
DELICATE GROUND.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Unparalleled Success of the Great
ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S
MINSTRELS.
The mirth-provoking bill of the season. First appearance of the great Tenor Ballad Singer Mr. L. H. SURRAGE. New Songs, new Dances, and new Witticisms. First week of Peter Pipes. [illegible] Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the original Little Fraude, Harrigan & Hart.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.
ROBERT COLLYER
Will lecture at Centenary M. E. Church—Subject:
"CLEAR GRIT."
Friday evening, Jan. 26. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra, to be secured at Boecher's Jewelry Store, 231 West Madison-st. Mr. MATHEWS will play the overture to "Stradella," and other music from 7:30 to 8. Lecture commences promptly at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL HALL.
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF
Manning's Minstrels!
HOUSES CROWDED! EVERY ACT ENCORED!
All the favorites appear every evening and Saturday Matinee.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.
Miss A. C. MALLORY,
RESIDENCE—No. 1381 WABASH-AV.
Miss Mallory is desirous of forming a class, which shall be known as one of the best in the city. Hereafter pupils will NOT be received who wish to study music indifferently.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF
FURNITURE,
Carpets and Crockery,
THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 9 1-2 a. m.
When we shall offer
Parlor and Chamber Suits, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Chairs, &c.
1,000 Gilt Window Shades.
3,000 Yards Wool Carpet.
100 Bed Comforters, and
60 Crates Crockery in open lots.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
Household Furniture,
Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Oilcloth, Gilt Shades, Lounges, Looking Glasses, 20 crates Crockery in open lots, Velvet, Brussels, and Wool Carpets.
On Saturday, Jan. 27, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, WOOLLENS, &C.
To be sold AT AUCTION
On THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 25, at the Real Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GENERAL NOTICES.

BRICKLAYERS, ATTENTION!
There will be a meeting at Turner Hall, on Twelfth-st., Friday evening, Jan. 26, 1872, at 7:30 sharp. Business of importance. A full attendance is desired. By order of the President.
GEO. B. ROSS, Rec. Sec'y.

PLANING,
In straight lots, for lumber dealers, and others, at the lowest rates. 25 Ohio-st., near Kingsbury.
DAVID GOODWILLIE.

Elastic Stockings,
Crutches, Trusses, Ear Trumpets, Magnetic Machines.
BLISS & TORREY, Wholesale Druggists' Sundries, 35 Market-st.

NOTICE.
STILLBURY & DENNIS, Architects and Superintendents, 718 South Clark-st., are prepared to make Designs, FULL Details, Specifications, and superintend such work as may be entrusted to them, on reasonable terms.

Vault Doors.
BEARD & BRO., St. Louis.
F. R. HERRITT, Agt, 36 S. Canal-st., Chicago.

Men's Fine Furnishing Goods
At PORTER & ROTT'S, 16 Twenty-second-st., Chicago. SHIRTS, ready-made and made to order.

TO BUILDERS, PROPERTY-OWNERS.
And all others, having excavations to let [illegible] H. O. REILY & CO. [illegible] Address 70 Canalport-av.

CORRUGATED IRON.
Shutters, doors, partitions, Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding, iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO., Office 5 Dey-st., New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Brownson, Hayden & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due to and liabilities [illegible] will be settled by Brownson Bros. & Co., who [illegible] to continue the business of the late firm of Brownson, Hayden & Co.
January 18, 1872.

BROWNSON, BROS. & CO.,
Successors to Brownson, Hayden & Co., manufacturers of
NECK WEAR.
Sole Western agents for Gray's Molded Collars & Cuffs, and Barlock's Diamond Shirts.
720 WABASH-AV.

## NEW YORK.

### Stokes' Counsel Determined to Postpone the Trial.

### Further Testimony Taken by the Custom House Investigating Committee.

### Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Persons claiming to know declare Conklin, the absconded Secretary of the Market Savings Bank, has embezzled in money and securities fully half a million dollars, but that the bank officers are unwilling to acknowledge the full extent of their losses by Conklin's rascality until the excitement over the suspension of the institution has subsided. Conklin is supposed to have fled to Canada with the intention of sailing to Europe from Montreal.

STOKES' CASE.

It is generally believed that Stokes' counsel have determined that his trial shall not take place until the public has ceased to feel indignant at the murder. John Graham is either ill or feigning illness at present, and next Monday the trial will probably be deferred again on that account. Ingraham is supposed to be on Stokes' side, and Prosecuting Attorney Garvin against him, because Tweed was Fisk's intimate friend, and Garvin owes his position to Tweed. Stokes is visited by a number of feminine friends daily, but Mansfield is not among them. Stokes is smiling and cheerful as possible, and said this afternoon to a journalist who visited him in the Toombs, "You newspaper men are all wrong about my case. When it comes to trial you will see. I have one of the strongest you ever heard of. I have no more fear of the result than you have. I am confident I will get out of it. The Erie gang is working against me. It is one of the worst ever known. At the head of it is that little Gould, an astute villain." It is rumored that Stokes offers privately to bet five to one that he won't be convicted.

BROKEN-DOWN TAMMANY.

Prominent Tammany Sachems says that the amount in the Treasury of that Society is about thirty-six dollars; that the Society has never since its organization had a large balance on hand, but has often found its expenditures greater than its income. The Sachems have been officially notified of the action of the Legislature, but have not yet decided whether they will report the financial condition of the society, and present all the important facts relative to its conduct for the past four years at present. The acting Grand Sachem is James B. Nicholson, although Augustus Schell was elected Grand Sachem after Tweed's retirement. Schell is to be installed Feb. 6, and the present Sachems propose to hold their offices until April, when they will resign in a body, and permit new officers to be elected. This plan is approved by all the Sachems, and by the majority of their adherents. Since the Tammany building was leased to the city, many changes in the appearance of the interior have taken place. A portion of the best furniture has been broken, and two large bronzes with elaborate gas fixtures attached, and a large chandelier have disappeared.

MONEY.

The money market was easy, and rates declined as the day advanced. The supply was abundant at 6 to 7 per cent on call, and toward the close, transactions were made at 5@6 per cent. Prime endorsed business rates are in demand at 7@9 per cent. The excitement in regard to the Savings Bank is subsiding, and confidence is improving, with a very much better tone in financial circles. The banks are getting easier every day, and the flow of currency and greenbacks to this centre is uninterrupted. The next bank statement should make a good exhibit of legal tenders, and the rate for money ought to drop to 4@5 per cent next week.

THE GOLD MARKET

was intensely dull throughout the day at 108⅝@109. The rates paid for carrying were 4, 3½, 3, 4½, 5, and 6 per cent. After the Board adjourned the quotations were 108⅞@109.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was a little off from the prices of yesterday, but continued steady. The demand for the new 5s is on the increase, and inquiry is made for the small denomination of bonds by parties who withdrew their money from the savings banks during the late panic. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½@102¾, and Union at 92½@92⅝ for firsts; 81½@82½ for land grants; 80@81 for incomes, and 33½@33¾ for stock.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was weak and declined; prime bankers' sixty days sterling bills were sold at 109.

THE STOCK MARKET

took a sudden turn to-day in favor of the bull operators. The stocks sold yesterday were bought by the Vanderbilt party, and other wealthy and influential operators. Stocks are now in strong hands, and as a large short interest has been created at the low prices of yesterday, the bulls say there is a good basis for another upward turn in prices. Pacific Mail and Union Pacific led the upward movement, and a general advance in prices took place in all the leading shares. Stocks were scarce for delivery, and were borrowed at 5 per cent interest, when the market rate for loans was 7 per cent. The most active stocks were Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Western Union, Northwestern common, Erie, Lake Shore, and Ohio & Mississippi.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for flour was exceedingly dull throughout, with holders more inclined to make moderate concessions for the purpose of effecting sales, but the demand at any price seemed to be quite limited. Wheat was in limited demand, and closed quiet and a shade lower. The inquiry was part for export, but chiefly for milling. Corn was more active and better. The demand was general, but mainly for export, closing strong.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The Custom House investigation was continued, and a letter was read from the Secretary of the National Revenue Reform Association, directing attention to frauds among Inspectors. The practice is to have certain Inspectors assigned for the examination of foreign baggage. These, by collusion with the Custom House brokers, enable the latter to secure amounts from passengers on the plea that they facilitate the entry of their goods.

T. L. Moore, of one of the largest importing firms in the city, testified that he knew of a high official under the Government walking into the Custom House a few weeks after Grinnell became Collector, and offering him a check for $5,000 for the General Order business. Grinnell politely requested him to leave the office. The gentleman who made the offer told witness, and said he had it from the Collector. The witness was not asked to name the enterprising official.

To Senator Stewart—The profits of the General Order business were enormous. Believe it is between $200,000 and $300,000 a year.

J. J. Roberts, importer of watches, testified that a year ago he paid his duty, $260 on cases of watches worth $2,000, and never got a case. He applied for redress, and was referred to the cartman who took it from the ship, and found the cartman was an irresponsible person. He applied to a Mr. Hoffman, the cartman's employer, whose real name is Patterson, who gave him no satisfaction. He has instituted proceedings against Murphy, on finding that the cartman's bond did not protect the merchant but the Collector personally. He wrote to the Collector, and got no answer. He called at the Custom House, and, after being kept two hours waiting, with great difficulty got a copy of the bond. He ascertained that the names on the bond were Crane and Hoffman, and was told that Hoffman was a fictitious name, the real name being Patterson. The surety was H. C. Wells. The watches were stolen on the way to the Greenwich street store. When he went to look for Wells, whose name is down for $50,000, there was no Wells. He was told that he had gone South. He has communicated these facts to the Secretary of the Treasury. The loss was in November, 1870. He has never heard of Wells since.

James W. Buchanan, importer, testified that he got over thirty cases of goods, machinery, etc., the day the vessel arrived. She commenced discharging, and when he had his permit down at 10 o'clock that day, found that twenty cases were in General Order stores. He was charged $232.25 General Order charges, although the cases were never in the General Order stores, but were left outside in the rain alongside the store.

[illegible]

PROPERTY ATTACHED.

Judge Barrett has granted an attachment on the property of Henry R. Conklin, Secretary of the Market Savings Bank on an application of the Receiver, who deposes that Conklin abstracted at least [illegible].

INSURANCE COMPANY MULCTED.

A verdict has been given against the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, in a case of a policy of $10,000 upon the life of a suicide.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

Professor of Music John R. Panermo, assaulted and robbed on a Myrtle Avenue car in Brooklyn last night, has since died. The railroad company profess ignorance of the occurrence of the affair, and there is no clue to the murderers.

FIRE.

General Cadwallader's summer residence at Fenwood was burned this morning. Loss $60,000. Insured.

SMALL-POX.

There were seventeen deaths from small-pox in Brooklyn, last week.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Thirty publishers met here last evening and discussed the International Copyright. A Committee of five was appointed to draft a bill for presentation to Congress protecting their interests.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Arrived, steamer Oregon, from Bristol.

Steamer Java, for Liverpool, took $246,618 in specie. Among her passengers were W. H. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Patey, and Miss Edith Wynne, of the late Dolby troupe.

Steamer Batavia will not sail until Tuesday next.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Lucy A. Williams, aged 60 years, was burned to a crisp in the fire on Pearl street, Brooklyn, yesterday.

A PROTEST.

The Committee of Seventy, last evening, protested against the passage by the Legislature of the bill providing a Board of Audit for the payment of large claims against the city.

THE STOKES CASE.

Stokes was arraigned to plead to the charge of murdering Fisk, in the Oyer and Terminer Court this morning, but a postponement was had, owing to the illness of Judge Ingraham, and an adjournment was made. No one was allowed to leave the Court until Stokes had been gone some ten minutes.

## ILLINOIS.

### Judicial Election Ordered—Personal—Articles of Incorporation Filed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.—The Governor having been officially notified of the death of J. E. Huffman, County Judge of Cass County, he has ordered a special election to be held Feb. 17, to fill the vacancy thereby created.

Senator Little, of Jo Daviess County, left for home last night, his health having become so seriously impaired as to prevent him attending to his official duties. It is very doubtful if he will be able to resume his seat during the present session.

The Piper Manufacturing Company, of Springfield, capital stock $30,000, filed articles of incorporation to-day. Its objects are the manufacturing of corn-planters.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company, of New York, has complied with the law, and has received a license to conduct business in this State.

### Fifth Annual Meeting of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society.

PRINCETON, Ill., Jan. 24.—The discussions to-day, in the Horticultural meeting, embraced a complete history of cherries, peaches, plums, and grapes, the best qualities, and the manner of growing, care, &c.

A brief discussion arose in regard to pears; the general opinion seemed to be in favor of Bartlett's, Lawrence, Seckel, Spanish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite, and Howell. The most highly recommended cherries were the large English Morello and Early Richmond.

Nothing definite was reached regarding grapes.

Robert Douglas, of Waukegan, read a very interesting paper on the progress of horticulture.

The Alden process of canning fruit was set forth.

Dr. E. S. Hull, State Horticulturist, discussed, in an able manner, plant growth.

Essays on sundry topics showed that our Illinois horticulturists are live men, and are acquiring much scientific knowledge on the subjects that relate to their interest.

Dr. Gregory is to address the Society to-morrow.

## THE WHARTON CASE.

### A Verdict of "Not Guilty" Returned by the Jury—The Prisoner Held to Bail on the Charge of Attempting to Poison Van Ness.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 24.—In the Wharton trial, the jury, this morning, rendered a verdict of "Not guilty." Before the jury entered the Court, a large crowd was present, among whom were Mrs. Wharton and her daughter, who appeared in good spirits as the favorable character of the verdict was known.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Wharton was admitted to bail in $5,000 upon an indictment for attempting to poison Van Ness, and gave her own personal recognizance, and $2,500 each of the two sureties, viz., J. Crawford Neilson and Miss Nellie Wharton. Mrs. Wharton remains a few days in Annapolis, at the house of a friend.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

A despatch from Denver, Col., says the "Rough and Ready Flouring Mills," in that city, owned by John Smith, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $60,000.

—The corporation of Brown University, Providence, R. I., at a meeting, elected to the Presidency Rev. Dr. Ely Robinson, of the Rochester Theological Seminary.

—An army officer writes from the Texan frontier, Jan. 17: "Just returned from the interior of Mexico. Found the people most unanimous for annexation to the United States."

—A despatch from New Orleans, yesterday, says: "It is sleeting and snowing at Brashear City, Vermillionville and New Iberia, Galveston, and Houston.

—Mrs. Davis, widow of the late Hon. John Davis, who had been Governor of Massachusetts, and United States Senator, died in Worcester, Mass., yesterday morning, after a lingering and painful illness, at the age of 80.

—John A. Hancock, aged 55 years, residing with his son in the town of Pelt, Wabash County, Minn., while the son and his wife were absent, burned the house and barn, and hung himself in the woods in a fit of insanity.

—Mrs. Robert Blair, of Kawkawlin, Mich., whose husband was killed a short time since as he was attempting to get on the cars while drunk, has commenced proceedings against the Michigan Central Railroad Company, laying damages at $25,000.

—Early on last Saturday morning, the United States Quartermaster's Department and Commissary store, at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. All kinds of stores, clothing, etc., were consumed. Reported loss, $100,000.

—Judge Gulid and others presented a petition yesterday to Governor Parker, of New Jersey, for the respite of Botts, who is sentenced to be hanged at Newark to-morrow for the murder of Halsted. The Governor declined to interfere any further in the matter.

—The bark Warren Hallett, which sailed from Boston on Tuesday, for Cape de Verde, put into Provincetown Harbor the same night in consequence of a mutiny among her crew. Previous to reaching the harbor a terrible fight had occurred on board, during which one man was killed and another fatally injured.

—Fred. Miller, the supposed assassin of Simeon Oberlin, incarcerated at Urbana, Ohio, set fire to the jail on Tuesday night at 11 o'clock. The flames were confined to the roof, and were extinguished without giving any prisoners a chance of escape.

—A prominent Cincinnati manufacturer of wood-working machines has received orders from the Government of Japan for shingle and lath machines; turning lathes, and other machinery for wood-working, with all the gearing necessary to run the same, all to be shipped immediately via San Francisco.

—The North Missouri Railroad has been completely reorganized, and its name has been changed to the "St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company." The following is the list of Directors and officers lately elected: T. B. Blackstone, President; J. J. Mitchell, Alton, Ill.; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; Jacob N. McCullough, Pittsburgh; Solon Humphreys and Joseph A. Jameson, New York; William McPherson, Adolphus Meier, James H. Britton, Robert E. Carr, and James B. Eads, St. Louis.

### New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; superfine, $6.75; double extra, $7.50; treble extra, $7.75@8.00. Corn—Mixed, 70c; yellow, 71c; white advanced to 72@73c. Oats easy at 57@58c. Bran dull at $1.40@1.50.

HAY—Prime, $29.00@30.00; choice scarce at $32.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm at $14.75. Bacon firm at 7@8½@9¼c. Lard quiet; tierce, 9½@9¾c; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar active and advanced; inferior, 8½@7c; common, 7½@8½c; fair to fully fair, 9½@9¾c; prime to strictly prime, 9½@10c. Molasses active and firm; inferior, 25@30c; common, 30@35c; centrifugal, 32@42c; fair, 37@42c; prime to strictly prime, 42@48c. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime, 18@22c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 118½; sight, par; gold, 109½.

COTTON—Firm; sales of 750 bales good ordinary, 19@20c; low middling, 20½@20¾c; middling, 21½@21¾c; receipts, 5,807 bales; exports from the continent, 3,157 bales; stock, 209,674 bales.

WHISKEY—Rectified, 92c@$1.00.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—There was a very fair business doing among jobbers, and the market is firm, but business is not fully opened yet, and much activity is not expected in a general way until about the middle of next month, when printed calicoes, mous delaines, worsted spring shawls, and fancy cassimere coatings will be in full display. The most important changes to-day are an advance of ½c per yard in Newmarket A brown sheetings; Massachusetts BB and Mystic River, all of which are up to 12½c, while Nashua 1½ bleached sheetings have risen to 45c. The decline in Lancaster ginghams has unsettled the market for these goods, but this make meets with quick sale at 13c, while similar grades are taken with less freedom at 13c. Printing cloths have been engaged so far ahead that but little can be obtained below 7½@8c, and this fact betokens the opening of a firm market for printed goods. Pacific percales meet a ready sale at 21½c.

### A Lady Divine in Brooklyn—A Quakeress Preaching Orthodoxy in the City of Churches.

From the New York World, Jan. 22.

Miss Sarah F. Smith, a Quaker lady, is now interesting the people of Brooklyn in an unwonted degree by evening sermons, which she preaches in the Methodist, Presbyterian, and other Orthodox churches. Great crowds flock to hear her, and hang with pleasure and profit on her words. Her age is between 40 and 50. Although a maiden, she wears a matronly look, and her speech is full of motherly tenderness. Her sermon is not of the kind called "inspirational;" it is not left to the moment, like most of the preaching among Quakers, but is carefully planned beforehand; and though she takes no scrap of paper into the desk, yet the oration smells of the lamp; it gives evidence of having been constructed with astute pains; it proceeds like the chapters of a story, or the links of a chain, and the result satisfies not only the logical and emotional, but also the constructive and æsthetic sense. Her favorite form of discourse is an allegory, built on some picturesque text, as, for instance, the Marriage Supper, or Jacob's Ladder. She carefully carries out the figure from the beginning to the end of the sermon, first vividly presenting the outer image with all its details, and then spiritualizing these one by one. Her language is simple, chaste, and fine—reminding one of the good, old, unambitious English of the "Pilgrim's Progress." Her delivery is gentle, unimpassioned, and quiet almost to a fault, but very successful in passages of pathos and appeal. Altogether, she makes a discourse of more than ordinary intellectual and moral weight. Her orthodoxy is of a most evangelical and fervid type—abounding with the name of Christ, tirelessly reiterated after the manner of St. Paul.

## FOREIGN.

### French Schemes for Raising Money to Pay the German Indemnity.

### Destructive Storms Throughout the British Islands.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A severe storm commenced yesterday evening, lasting all night, and raging with great violence. The gale at times became a hurricane. The rain poured down in torrents, flooding the lower portion of the city. The Parliament building was damaged by water penetrating the roof in several places, injuring the decorations and furniture. The storm extended throughout the British Isles, and reached some portions of the Continent. The telegraph wires are prostrated in various directions. Communication is interrupted in the Channel, and on the Irish coast the storm was excessively severe. Serious disasters to the shipping are feared, although, partly owing to the derangement of the wires, no wrecks are yet reported.

Mr. Dalrymple, M. P., who recently made a tour inspection of inebriate asylums in the United States, intends to bring the result of his observations before Parliament. He proposes to secure additional information by introducing early in the session a motion to empower a committee of the House of Commons to invite leading Americans to give evidence before it as to the methods and progress of inebriate reform in their country.

The Lord Mayor has called a public meeting for Tuesday in aid of the British expedition for the relief of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer.

Advices from Melbourne, Australia, report that the observation of the solar eclipse there was a failure, owing to cloudy weather.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Rothschild, of Paris; Simon Sina, of Vienna; Thomas Gibbs, of London; and a German house of St. Petersburg are arranging with the French Government for the immediate payment of three milliards of francs of the indemnity due in 1874. Tobacco duties are the basis of this operation. These duties yield a revenue of 204,000,000 francs per annum, and will be farmed by Rothschild and his associates for thirty years, on condition of the immediate payment of 300 milliards, plus half a milliard due next May. Another project proposed by the government is a lottery with four drawings yearly for fifty years. Each ticket will return double the purchase price, and may be drawn the first year, or there may be fifty years' investment in large or small sums.

Prince Napoleon has been elected to the Council of Ajaccio, in Corsica.

The Mayor of Montpelier has been dismissed from his office because of his conduct during the recent anti-Pontifical disturbance.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Committee of the Assembly are ready to report in favor of the abrogation of the commercial treaty with Great Britain.

The majority of the Committee are still averse to the taxation of raw material.

Efforts are making to bring about a fusion of the branches of the house of Orleans. The Count of Paris intends to visit the Count of Chambord, when an attempt will be made to reconcile their conflicting political interests.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—No immediate change will be made in the Ministry. All rumors to the contrary are false.

A Prussian soldier was attacked by a French workman at Epernay to-day, and badly wounded. The assailant has been arrested, and will be tried. No serious complications are likely to result from the occurrence.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—Sagasta and Malcampo, of the Ministry, have resigned.

The defeat of Senor Herrera as President of the Lower House of the Cortes has decided the fate of the present Cabinet. At the first sitting of the Cortes it was evident that the temper of the House was against the present Government, and, on a test vote being taken, the Opposition were largely in the majority. Senor Sagasta immediately visited the King, and informed him that the vote in the Cortes left him but two alternatives—a dissolution of the Cortes or the resignation of the Ministry. The latter course was decided upon. The King said he should take counsel with the President of the Senate, the Vice President of the House, with Senors Herrera, Zorilla and Serrano, before the formation of a new Cabinet. Senor Sagasta and the present Ministers were requested to remain until some result was reached. To-day being a holiday, the Cortes is not in session. To-morrow the regular election of a President is to be held.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The draft of the treaty between Great Britain and the German Empire for the extradition of criminals, has been laid before the Federal Council.

The Emperor of Germany has knighted and conferred the order of merit on the distinguished English painter, Sir Edwin Landseer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The Cologne *Gazette*, received by the last steamer, thus speaks of the American claims in the Alabama case:

"Think a little on the magnitude of the sum comprised under the six heads enumerated. It is at least as much, if not more, than France has to pay to Germany for her failed aggression, but which she consented to pay only when her armies were everywhere overthrown, her Emperor taken prisoner, her capital captured, her strongest fortresses fallen, the great part of her territory in hostile occupation, her resources and prospects utterly destroyed; in short, when there no longer remained to her a hope of a change for the better. Contrary to this, an equal sacrifice is demanded from England on account of disputed questions which admit of different interpretations, and especially before the arbitrators have measured their strength. It appears inconceivable. The fifth part, which demands indemnity for the prolongation of the war, would alone impose upon the English a contribution of $400,000,000, for the cost of the war to the Union amounted yearly to $200,000,000, and that the struggle was prolonged two whole years by England's fault alone is a proposition which has long enjoyed wide-spread credence in America. Compared with this, what is the sum of $14,000,000 demanded as compensations for owners of ships and cargoes destroyed by Southern cruisers, and which England, in her innocence, supposed would be the principal item in the American bill submitted to the Geneva Council of Arbitration. It must be supposed that America has run up her demands so high that the award, even after great deductions, may still amount to a considerable sum. This may, perhaps, be smart, but it certainly is not politically judicious."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 24.—Francis Grillparzer, the dramatic poet, died to-day, aged 81.

VIENNA, Jan. 24.—The Lower House of the Reichsrath to-day, without debate, passed to a second reading, the convention between Austria and the United States recently negotiated by Minister Jay.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 24.—The cholera has disappeared from this city and suburbs. Clean bills of health are now granted to all departing vessels.

## AN INSANE DENTIST.

### He Shoots Four of His Neighbors.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 22.

The principal actor in the affray which had nearly resulted in the sudden taking off of four or five respectable citizens of the adjoining town of Lakeville, which was set off from Middleboro' a few years ago, is Dr. Charles W. Leach, a well known and skilful dentist, who occupied several operating and reception-rooms in American Block, on Main street, and resided at what was formerly known as "Middleboro' Upper Corners," now a part of Lakeville. "Doctor" Leach, as he is called, was born in Shelburne Falls, Mass., and was educated to the profession of his father—that of surgeon-dentist, in which he has acquired, by his skill and ingenuity, a reputation not confined to Middleboro' alone, but extending to all the towns below and to Cape Cod. He is now about 46 years of age, of a bilious temperament, possessing an eccentric disposition which, when he was under the influence of stimulants, as he has been constantly for many years, manifested itself in idiosyncracies which embittered the lives of his family, and rendered his conduct a subject of frequent animadversion among his townsmen. After practising at his profession in several other places, he came to Middleboro' about fifteen years ago, and commenced business as a dentist. He soon obtained a lucrative practice, from which he derived a handsome income. Not being possessed of a frugal disposition he has never been forehanded, but more frequently in debt, his eccentricities leading him to neglect his business, while he devoted his time and talents to the invention of numerous labor-saving appliances in his profession. Some of these, such as lathes, methods of molding teeth, and generating anæsthetics which he administered to his patients, proved of considerable value, although it does not appear that he ever obtained a patent or derived any pecuniary benefit from the work of his inventive brain. He made periodical visits to the towns in Barnstable County, taking orders and receiving sums of money in advance for work which he frequently failed to perform, from which cause he lost the confidence of the public, and added to the pecuniary embarrassments which continually harassed him. He has been a skillful sportsman, and traded considerably in horses.

Soon after taking up his residence in Middleboro' Dr. Leach became acquainted with Miss Harriet Jenney, daughter of Mr. James Jenney, an able and accomplished lady some 10 years younger than himself. A strong attachment sprung up between the pair, which was fostered by the liberality of the young dentist, who contributed to the expenses of educating the lady who subsequently became his wife. The honeymoon had, however, scarcely passed before rumors of domestic infelicity were rife in the community, and the abusive treatment of the young wife by her husband coming to the ears of her friends, inclined them to interfere for her protection. Contrition on his part, and forgiveness on the part of his devoted wife, whose love was strengthened by an increasing family of interesting children, four of whom are now living, prevented a separation. Until within five years Dr. Leach and his family have resided in the business centre of Middleboro' where he has discharged the duties of a good citizen, been an earnest and active member of the Baptist Church, liberal to a fault when in funds, hard pushed at times, "borrowing from Peter to pay Paul," and, as one of his friends said yesterday, "stumbling over a dollar to pick up a quarter." Becoming more and more of a recluse, as the baneful habit of intemperance grew upon him, he purchased an estate in Lakeville, about two miles from "The Centre." Here he has lived, driving to and from his office half a dozen times a day, until within a short time, when, from causes which have not transpired, but which were undoubtedly the result of his irregular method of conducting his affairs, he took to drinking freely of cider or brandy, a stock of which he kept in his cellar. A more charitable construction of the incentive to drink is, that for the last year his practice has very extensive, inducing exhaustion from excessive toil, to repair which he had recourse to stimulants. The habit of drinking had grown on him to such an extent as to induce disease of the brain, resulting in partial insanity, as indicated by a tendency to make long and incoherent addresses at prayer-meetings and on other occasions. It is reported that a short time since he seized a pet spaniel, and tying it to a stake in the yard, whipped it to death, and buried it under its kennel, in the presence of his little son, who looked on begging piteously of his father to spare the life of his favorite playmate. His inclination to destroy life next manifested itself in an order which he gave his son on Friday last, when he sent him to Middleboro' to purchase shot, saying that he was going to kill his horse.

At a late hour on Friday last Dr. Leach, who had remained at home several days in a state of high delirium, became impressed with the idea that his house was surrounded by a horde of infuriated tigers, who, with flaming tongues and glaring eyeballs, were endeavoring to destroy himself and his family. Reserving for his assistance in repelling the imaginary foe, his eldest son, a bright little fellow, about 10 years of age, he forced his wife and other children into a room, and made preparation to defend his castle. Armed with a double-barrelled shot-gun and ammunition, consisting of a flask of powder and a bag of BBB shot, he opened the window of his sitting-room nearest the side door of the house, and waited for his victims. The first to appear was Thomas Bump, a strong, athletic man, who was returning home with axe in hand from a day's chopping in the woods. With a cautionary order to his involuntary "powder-monkey" to lay low, he discharged the contents of one barrel and snapped the cap on the other. The shot, which were small, took effect in the left side of the neck and breast of Mr. Bump, who naturally inquired what he was doing. Commanding his son to load the gun under penalty of being flayed alive in case he did not put in a heavy charge, the Doctor next "drew a bead" on John Caplin, a hired man of one of the neighbors, and who had frequently done chores for the doctor. He received forty-eight shot wounds in his breast, chin, and arms, but is not seriously hurt. Wm. A. Coombs, Jr., another neighbor, hearing that Bump had been shot, and supposing it was the result of an accident, went toward the house to offer assistance. Warned of danger as he approached the gate, he nevertheless pushed on, when, as he came within range, the Doctor blazed away with both barrels, only a few shot from which hitting him, and these taking effect in his arms. A few minutes later, Captain Daniel Swift, a recent comer, having purchased a farm in the vicinity about a year ago, came along, when the now infuriate dentist gave him a double dose, of which he luckily received only a homopathic quantity, two or three shot on lygrazing his side.

By this time the repeated firing had aroused the residents of the scattered hamlet, who, rallying to the scene of war, readily appreciated the situation, and concluded to go for the festive sportsman before he made game of any more of them. The assailing party, consisting of those who had been wounded, aided by Andrew M. Shockley, forced their way into the room, and were met by the Doctor with clubbed musket. Shockley sprang to secure him, when Leach struck at him with the gun, the blow grazing his cheek and taking effect upon his shoulder, bringing him to his knees. He rallied, and others coming to his assistance, the Doctor was secured. During the melee the gun was broken into fragments. Intelligence of the affray having reach Middleboro, Deputy Sheriff Cole repaired to the spot, and, having hand-cuffed the Doctor, left him in charge of James Southworth and William Harlow, who guarded him during the night. He conversed but little concerning his murderous attempts, but talked at random and incoherently, as might be expected. He is said to have remarked in one of his lucid intervals that he "did not mean to hurt anybody."

On Saturday morning Dr. Leach was taken to the office of M. H. Wood, Judge of Probate in Middleboro', where a conference of physicians and others was held, resulting in an order for his commitment to the Insane Asylum at Taunton, Doctors Comstock and Drake signing a certificate that he was deranged in consequence of the free use of intoxicants. They would not, however, certify in the usual manner that the patient was insane. It is expected that as soon as he recovers from the immediate effects of his dissipation he will be brought before a Justice and examined on a charge of assault, it not being likely that fatal results will supervene. Dr. Leach admitted on Saturday that he had been drinking a mixture of cider and alcohol, and it is also supposed that he had also made use of opium; and the physicians of Middleboro' oracularly hint that he had taken something stronger than these, whatever that may be. He was certainly in a crazed condition, and his madness took a most singular and totally uncontrollable method.

None of the men shot by Dr. Leach are dangerously wounded, although some fears are expressed for the result of the injuries sustained by Mr. Bump. He fainted soon after being shot, and his wife administering some whiskey, he became perfectly wild with anger and the excitement caused by the affray. He is a very powerful man, and coming upon the scene in a frenzied manner, just as the Doctor was secured, he seized the gun, and attempted to knock out the brains of the public enemy, and was with difficulty restrained from doing so. He broke the gun and bent the barrel before he could be taken away, but hurt no one except Mr. Swift, who was hit in the arm in attempting to strike the Doctor. He was in a raving condition during Friday night, and during Saturday made several attempts to take revenge upon the Doctor, until being convinced that he had been carried away. All the other parties shot are about and attending accustomed business.

## DIED.

GILBERT—In this city, Jan. 24, 1872, Frances A. Gilbert, daughter of G. W. and Jerusha Gilbert, aged 14 years and 4 months.

Funeral from No. 138 Centre-av., Friday, Jan. 26, at 11:30 o'clock a. m.

Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

McKINDLEY—At Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 22, Harriet P., wife of John G. McKindley, and daughter of Samuel Hale, of Chicago, aged 40 years.

Funeral from her late residence at Kenosha, at 1½ o'clock this afternoon.

Utica papers please copy.

NOBLE—Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, Matilda Fairman, wife of James J. Noble, aged 31 years.

Funeral services on Friday, 26th inst., at 2:30 p. m., at the house of her brother, B. Fairman, Hyde Park-av., second house south of Forty-seventh-st. Train for Oakwood Cemetery will leave Kenwood Station at 3:30. All friends are invited to attend without further notice.

LUDBY—In this city, on the 24th inst. at the residence of his daughter, Rachel Elam, No. 217 Third-av., Mr. John Ludby, in the 79th year of his age.

The deceased was one of the oldest residents in the city having selected this place as his home in the year 1835. The funeral services will be held at the residence of Mrs. Elam, No. 217 Third-av., on Saturday, at 10 a. m. Friends of the deceased are cordially invited to attend.

California and New York papers please copy.

HARDIN—In this city, Jan. 23, after a short illness, Seth W. Hardin, Sr., aged 84 years.

Funeral from the residence of his son, Isaac N. Hardin, No. 57 Calumet-av., on Friday morning, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

ASSIGNEE'S STOCK OF LADIES', MISSES', children's, and gent's boots and shoes for sale at a bargain; suitable for a retail store. Assortment of stock and sizes good. Can be seen at McGUIRE BROS. & CO., No. 73 West Adams-st. Call from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

A GROCERY, WITH STOCK AND FIXTURES, for sale, in the thriving city of Elgin; splendid location and large trade; well established. Terms easy. Address Lox-Box 75, Elgin, Ill.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A FEW hundred dollars to secure a very desirable business. Call at 620 West Madison-st., from 12 to 5 p.m.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWELRY business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $20,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City, Mo.

FIXTURES AND 3 YEARS' LEASE OF STORE for sale. Apply at 129 Twenty-second-st.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE, with good water power, all in splendid condition. A bargain to the right party. Sold on account of ill health of the present owner. For particulars apply to H. C. OVERMAN, 149 Fulton-st., or ELIAS OVERMAN, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

FOR SALE—THE BEST DRY GOODS STOCK IN the City of South Bend. Large cash trade. Expenses low. Will not trade for real estate. Address P. O. Box 674, South Bend, Ind.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON AND BILLIARD ROOM for sale. The proprietor met with an accident and broke his leg and is obliged to sell. Parties wishing to engage in the business need not apply without they have the cash, and it requires $1,000 to get the place. Call on Mr. BALDWIN, at the Union House, corner State and Twenty-second-sts., for information, from 8 to 10 p. m.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, SMALL STOCK. In one of the best locations in the city. Inquire corner May and Fulton-sts.

HARDWARE—WELL-ESTABLISHED RETAIL trade; new stock; can be bought in city for $7,000 money. WM. GARNETT, 560 State-st.

MUST BE SOLD—SOME CHEAP AND USEFUL patent rights. Valuable property taken in exchange. Call at H. S. PAULSEN'S Hardware Store, 120 Indiana-st., Chicago.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUABLE property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 m feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 brls per day, and in first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances complete. The saw mill furnishes fuel for distillery and flouring mill, thereby making a saving of about $30 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa, Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

WANTED—A LIVE INDUSTRIOUS MAN HAVING about $2,000 capital, to take the agency for goods having a good sale in this city. No bonus required. This is a good thing for the right man. Address AGENCY, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

$400 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a centrally located business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500 RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL his half interest in stock, $1,000, with business clearing $200 monthly. No bonus. 113 West Madison-st., Room 4.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of all business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, and positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know. Ladies and gents, 50 cents. 369 West Madison-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 WABASH-AV.

Michigan-av., marble front house, just north of Twenty-fifth-st., $15,000.

Indiana-av., house, and lot 50x150 ft., northeast cor. Twenty-sixth-st.

Indiana-av., house, and lot 25x177 ft., near Twenty-sixth-st., $7,000.

Wabash-av., house and lot, east front, near Twenty-third-st., $10,000.

Hurlbut-st., house and lot, northwest corner Grant-place, North Side.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON WABASH-AV., $5,000 each, south of Thirty-second-st.; stables attached; lots 25x160 to alley.

Cottage, and lot 25x125, on Wentworth-av., on monthly payments, $1,000.

Lot on Indiana-av., east front, south of Thirty-third-st., 25x180, $85 per foot.

We have large lists of Oakland and Hyde Park property for sale. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Shurtleff and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST., NEAR HALSTED, house and lot, $8,000.

Monroe-st. house and lot, near Leavitt, long time, $2,200.

Warren-av., lots just out of fire limits, $1,500.

Wells-st., near Division-st., low price.

Halsted-st., near Halsted, 50x150, 20 years lease and buildings.

Or, for sale fine manufacturing property.

EDMUND G. STILES, 112 West Randolph-st.

Removes Feb. 1 to Central Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 118 WEST MADISON-st., 48x100, corner lot on Lake-st., near Western-av., $4,800. 72-feet on Madison-st., near Paulina-st., partly improved.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY. Lot 125x150 on Sherman-st., between Harrison and Polk-sts., east front. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR NORTH Side burnt district property, one of two 1½-story cottages, nearly new, of 7 rooms each, closets and pantry, water in kitchen; large wood and coal-house; side yard; on the street; two blocks from street cars, near Lincoln Park; would assume a moderate incumbrance. Address M. F. PROUTY, corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY MARBLE FRONT house and lot. House cost $8,000. Price, $9,500. This is a bargain, as it is richly worth and will sell for $12,000 in the spring. J. S. SCOVEL, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—NEW MARBLE front house of 13 rooms, modern improvements, and lot, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st.; price, $12,500; $2,000 cash, $2,500 in one year, balance in 5 years. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100 CHEAP LOTS ONLY 2 MILES from old Court House at $250 to $350 per lot to parties that will improve. For information, apply to A. DORATHY, 374 Wabash-av., second floor, front office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO suit, 100x119 feet corner Mather and Desplaines-sts.; fine location for manufacturing. Inquire at 27 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN AND WABASH-avs., near Fifty-sixth-st., 300x170. Will be sold cheap, and on easy terms of payment. Also 10 lots on Egan-av., near Stewart-av. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT. House 2-story and basement, pressed brick. Contains latest improvements. Lot 57 feet, east front. Altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 966 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER NORTH Clark and Division-sts., 54x170; cheap and on easy terms. J. HENRY WEIL, southeast corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—BURNT DISTRICT—A NUMBER of choice lots on the North and South Sides, comprising some excellent bargains. J. ESIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, A large amount of choice residence property. The very best property for investment in America, as the movement southward is gathering increased momentum every day, and must continue to do so. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—CHEAP PROPERTY—STATE-ST., southwest corner Thirty-sixth-st., 48x125.

Indiana-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st., 25x175.

Wabash-av.—House and lot, near Sixteenth-st., 25x[illegible].

Wabash-av.—Lot near Fourteenth-st., east front, 25x170.

Butterfield-st., between Thirty-second Thirty-third-sts., west front, 50x125. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—106x165 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER of Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st. This lot can be had at a bargain. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40x160 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER of Prairie-av. and Twenty-first-st. Will exchange for a residence on the avenues. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER WABASH-av. and Thirty-first-st., 100x180 ft. to alley. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NORTH OF Thirty-third-st., 50x125 feet, only $125 per foot. G. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST.—30x150 FEET TO A 20 foot street in the rear, south front, on Madison-st., between Desplaines and Halsted-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—33x100 FEET ON Clark-st., north of Twelfth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEAR WASHINGTON-ST., ON May-st., very desirable house for $5,000; only $1,200 cash, balance on time. (25) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND BARN ON MICHIGAN-av. for $10,000 less than it is worth. Also other houses and lots at great bargains. SPROGLE & ROUNDS, 165 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS' LEASE, BUSINESS corner, 20x60, northwest corner Halsted and Monroe-sts. By C. J. CORSE, No. 9 South Canal-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 5 YEARS' TIME, 7 PER cent interest; purchasers building at once need make but small cash payments. Three lots in the South Division, within one block of horse cars, and just suit those wishing to build. To mechanics and laboring men they offer great inducements. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE 12 rooms, all modern improvements, brick foundation, barn, etc., and lot 50x125 feet, south front, on Jackson-st., between Centre and Throop-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WEST RANDOLPH-ST., with very good brick building, having basement, two stories, and Mansard roof, with all modern improvements; possession can be had on May 1 or sooner; can be had cheap, and on easy terms. LOEB & BROTHER, 64 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-AV., NEAR UNION PARK, $4,800. A nice frame house and lot, on terms to suit. Possession May 1. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—STORE 219 MICHIGAN-AV. LAKE front, 100x140, opposite new Tremont House. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 219 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FOR ONE-HALF HER REAL value, for cash, the scow Marion Dixon. Inquire at 289 West Taylor-st., or Miller's dry dock.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT house on Michigan-av., for less than value, if sold immediately. E. & E. A. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV., TWO OF THE best built octagon marble front, two-story and basement houses ever built in Chicago, with all modern improvements, and every convenience. Those who are looking for a good house will find it to their advantage to see them at once, as they are offered very cheap. Apply to WM. ILETT, 243 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front dwelling, 457 West Washington-st. Two-story and basement stone front dwelling on Park-av.; will take in exchange house and lot worth about $5,000. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME marble front house, east front on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., near Fourteenth-st., for $18,000, on five years' time, without any cash payment. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—LARGE FRAME house, 14 rooms, nearly new, near lake shore and lot 187x220 feet; also new brick house of 12 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, etc., and lot 75x207. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LARGE STORE AND LOT, 25x80, with good stock, groceries, seeds, farm tools, 30 miles from Chicago, in growing town, 5,000 inhabitants; first-class trade; a bargain; advertiser going into different trade. If preferred, farm tools not included. Address P. O. Drawer 620, Waukegan, or SAM'L GREENE, 56 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY REAL Estate, a good improved farm near the city of Geneseo, Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Address or inquire at 869 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OUT WEST—A FIRST-CLASS, 2-story store and general stock of merchandise; No. 1 location; railroad certain; terms easy. Apply to or address Messrs. BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW.

FOR SALE—1,000 ACRES OF THE BEST LAND in Central Iowa, two miles from station; 600 acres new breaking. Will sell low for cash, or will give 5 years' time, and in tracts to suit purchasers. DREW & NEWBURY, 163 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for heavy manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A LOT ON OR IN VICINITY OF Chicago-av., east of Clark-st. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 56 West Madison-st.

WANTED—VACANT PROPERTY ON CROSS streets east of State-st., between Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth-sts., suitable for block of buildings. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS, A FEW SOUTH Side cottages, worth $2,000 to $3,000. WM. GARNETT, 566 State-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS residence property, South Side, near the lake, preferred; price not to exceed $20,000. G. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH—A house and lot on South Side, east of State-st., not to exceed $8,000 in value. G. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING HAD 15 YEARS' experience in conducting a mercantile business, wishes to invest $4,000 or $5,000, and his services, in a good, reliable business. Already established, manufacturing or mercantile preferred; no patent right speculations. Address immediately, with full particulars, C. PORTER, 560 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office, Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 101 Wabash-av.

VACCINATION WITH COW POX VIRUS, 125 Calumet-av. Dr. A. F. PECK.

WANTED—ABOUT $2,500 SECOND-HAND telegraph wire. A. R. & G. F. WORTHEN, Warsaw, Hancock County, Ill.

WANTED—A TICKET TO NEW YORK. Address, stating route and lowest price, R, 460 West Adams-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, all kinds of commercial books and intricate accounts to write up and properly adjust. Charges moderate. B 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FAMILY OR A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, who would advance a month's board, will pay in per cent. I have lost my home and furniture by the late fire. Best of references. Address WIDOW, Tribune office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

45 HOYNE-ST., COR. WARREN-AV.—PLEASANT room and location for gent and lady or two gents; $11 per week.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM, with board.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, fire, gas, and use of parlor, embracing home comforts, upon very reasonable terms.

157 WARREN-AV., BETWEEN WOOD AND Lincoln-sts.—A pleasant room and board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; a comfortable home in a small family.

248 CALUMET-AV.—POSITIVELY FIRST-class board, with nicely furnished rooms, for gentlemen and wives, also for single gents. Dinner at 6 p. m.

346 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished room, with board, in a cheerful and agreeable family, for one or two gents, or gent and wife; terms, $7 each.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE FRONT room, nicely furnished, suitable for two gents; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner.

374 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO PLEASANT rooms for gentlemen. Transient boarders accommodated by day or week. Unexceptional board and reference.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED back parlor, with dressing room, containing hot and cold water; also large closet.

636 WEST MADISON-ST.—A PLEASANT front chamber, with board, for two, in a private family.

783 MICHIGAN-AV.—A HANDSOME FRONT room to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, in a private family; references required.

1029 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND HANDsome furnished front rooms one block south of Twenty-second-st., on corner. Or will rent unfurnished for $20 per week to a couple.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, AND A WELL FURnished room, in a family with few or no other boarders. Must be within five minutes' walk of corner Halsted and Madison-sts. Would pay liberally for desirable accommodations. Address O 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO LADIES, NICELY FURnished room, with or without board, east of State and north of Twenty-second-st. Address, stating terms, &c., Y Y Y, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH A baby, would like pleasant home with a private family living east of State, between Harrison and Sixteenth-sts. Terms must be reasonable; will make a permanent home with such a party. Address WILLIAM, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A nicely furnished suite or one large room with board, on West Side. Parties will please be explicit in giving location, description of furniture, and convenience. Address R 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD on the West Side, with a genteel widow; must have gas in room, and no other boarders in house. For suitable accommodations, a liberal price will be paid. Address C. S. A., Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG MAN WITH a private American family. Not too far from Kinzie-st. bridge. Terms must be moderate. Address U 15, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ONE STORE, TWO OFFICES, TWO dwellings of 5 rooms each. Inquire of N. P. MERRILL, 123 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, NOS. 44 AND 46 LaSalle-st., ready for occupancy. Inquire on the premises, or at Corn Exchange National Bank, Lind's Block. J. S. RUMSEY.

TO RENT—LARGE UPPER FLOOR, WITH power and elevator. Also barn, nine stalls. HOFFMAN & CO., 27 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN, AND part of saloon, for a restaurant. Inquire on the premises, 66 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE dock in the rear of the Central Union Block, with frontage on the river of 150 feet by same depth. Inquire of C. T. WHEELER, Union National Bank.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS, 278 and 280 South Water-st., head of Market-st. Offices above. Apply on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—THE NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement brick store 14 State-st., one of the best locations in the city; will be finished, and ready for use Feb. 15. Apply to J. R. GLOVER, Cashier, or F. W. WINSTON, 509 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, part or both, for business, in brick building, 20x80, on Canal-st., near Washington. Also several good offices. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 28 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE BASEMENT ROOMS UNDER the Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts. These rooms are well adapted for storing rolling freight, and will be let to one or more parties. Apply to C. T. WHEELER, Union National Bank.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT OFFICE, $40, furnished, and stores on West Randolph-st., near Desplaines-st. EDMUND G. STILES, 112 West Randolph-st. Removes Feb. 1 to northwest corner of Madison and Market-sts.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—cottage of 7 rooms; best chance in this part of the city; rent only $10; within three blocks of Madison and Randolph-st. cars. 509 Warren-av., second floor.

TO RENT—A FINELY-FITTED NEW BRICK house of 22 rooms, on Cottage Grove-av., for $150 per month; immediate possession given; balance taken in board, if taken this week; first-class parties only need call. J. F. LATSHAW & CO., 659 South State-st.

TO RENT—THREE TENEMENTS, OF THREE, four, and five rooms each. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 10 rooms, with furnace and gas fixtures. Immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 282 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—3-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brick house, 9 rooms, with modern improvements, on Wabash-av., near Harmon-court. Immediate possession. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 271 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FAMILY HOTEL, CONTAINING 100 rooms, to be erected on the corner of Rush and Ohio-sts., and ready for occupancy on or before Oct. 1, 1872. Apply to W. A. FURBER, Architect, 21 Aldridge-court.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A PARLOR AND SLEEPING-ROOM, unfurnished, or would furnish if preferred, to one or more married couples or gentlemen; can have board if desired. Apply at 180 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements. Inquire first marble-front, on Indiana-av., south of Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms. Inquire on the second flight of stairs, front room, at 179 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN a private family, nicely furnished front room, with closets, fronting south. References required. 367 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—606 WABASH-AV., NEAR Twelfth-st., rooms for business offices and lodging, basement parlors, chambers; also, houses on Michigan-av.

## WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 TO 6 rooms in the West Division for a No. 1 tenant. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE 3D OR 4TH STORY of a building situated near the river, suitable for a manufacturing business. Must have hoisting machine in building. Persons having such will please address Y 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, an unfurnished room, with or without board, near State and Sixteenth-sts. Address G, care of Waters, Eberts & Co., 783 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS, OR cottage, for a small family. Best of references. Address 12 North Ashland-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms (except carpets) for a gentleman and wife, in private family, on South Side. References given and required. Address D 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS suitable for housekeeping, on West Side, by a good tenant. Would like to buy some furniture. Address M 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE ROOMS IN A private house and good neighborhood, suitable for housekeeping for gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, J 50, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, on the West Side; would like to have it immediately. Address P. W. JACKSON, 221 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, UNFURnished, for office, and bed room adjoining, for real estate business, and convenient to business on West Side. Address Box 22, Post Office.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE CAR LOAD OF GOOD HEAVY horses at TILDEN & EATON'S, 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR HEAVY MARES AT TILDEN & EATON'S, 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND BUGGY; ALSO a beer wagon, suitable for soda water, &c., &c.; a great bargain. FERGUSON BROS., cor. West Jackson and Clinton-sts.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF BIG STRONG horses; weight 2,630 pounds; 6 years old; fit for hauling, or any other use. Warranted sound, kind, and true. A trial allowed; the owner having no use for them. Call at MR. JONES, 900 State-st.

FOR SALE—A CUTTER IN GOOD TRIM, cost $160, for less than half its cost. Call or address CUTTER, 426 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER. Inquire at 289 West Taylor-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR LOT AT $400, A perfect family horse. Will show that he can pass any road horse in Chicago. Address HORSE, 560 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT sleighs at cost, to close them out. 325 and 327 Wabash-av., PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME FIRST-CLASS light express wagons for city use, weight 400 lbs. 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 Twenty-second-st., corner of State-st., have on sale horses, harness, and buggies, of every description. Also, ten good cutters at two-thirds their value. Call early.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE HEAVY HORSES at Patrick's stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

SAVE 20 TO 40 PER CENT OF YOUR MONEY by buying buggies, phaetons, democrat and road wagons, harness, blankets, &c., at FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY'S, 148 Michigan-av., lake front.

WANTED—A PEDDLING WAGON, HORSE and harness. Candy wagon preferred. Apply to DAWSON & SHIELDS, 88 South Green-st.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, BUGGY and harness. J. H. BISSELL, 34 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—HORSE, TOP OR OPEN BUGGY, and harness, as part payment for a lot on North Side. CORTHELL, Room 6, 123 West Washington-st.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT F. C. & B. CO.'S Stable, cor. Twenty-sixth and State-sts.

## PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF GODFREY Baker, by ISABELLA CLEMENTS, Covedale, Hamilton County, O.

PERSONAL—COME BACK, WILL AND ALL will be right. Light of eyes. M. H. F.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG LADY POSSESSED of some accomplishments, wishes to make the acquaintance of a well bred, and respectable young widower who is housekeeping alone, with a view to obtaining a pleasant home. Address S. M. N., Tribune office.

## SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 141 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

## TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—3,000 FEET ON LAKE-ST. NEAR Clark, at 5 per cent on valuation of $1,000 per ft. Also, 50x170 ft. on Wabash-av., near Monroe-st. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN AN OLD AND long-established wholesale grocery house in the city of New York for the States of Illinois and Iowa, having had experience and thoroughly acquainted with the leading grocers and having a large, established, first-class trade, in good standing. Address, with references, P. O. Box 756, New York city.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLING salesman, that understands the furnishing goods trade, to travel in Iowa. None other need apply. BROWNSON BROS. & CO., 796 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR the boot and shoe trade, to travel and sell goods by sample for a New York house, on the route from Chicago to Cairo, along the Illinois Central Railroad line, and on the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad. None but those well acquainted with the shoe business, and having good references need apply. Address, with references, E. F. HOWELL, 271 Michigan-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A HARDWARE SALESMAN WHO thoroughly understands the city trade. Address H H H, Post Office, in the handwriting of the applicant, with references, stating age, address and other information.

WANTED—TWO BOYS AT PEOPLE'S BAKERY, 196 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE city and country for a business paying $15 to $25 a week on $1 to $10 capital. Some are making $8 a day. Samples 25c. A. HAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS, FARM hands, gardeners, and men with wives for Tennessee; go to-night. Highest wages paid. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO FRENCH BOYS TO SELL papers. Apply from 12 to 2 at 130 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new corn sheller; shells 5 bushels per hour; retails at $1.50; rights free; $10 a day easy. KIMBALL & CO., 157 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A FEW MORE GOOD SHOVELLERS for city work. $2 per day. Apply at 93 Canal-st. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN TO SELL goods for a coffee and spice mill to grocers in the city. One having a connection and accustomed to it will have the preference. Give reference and how long at the business. All private. Address by letter C. R. WILSON, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS who thoroughly understand the business, to introduce an article that will sell itself. Apply to L. V. H. CROSBY, 114 Michigan-av., between 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. to-day.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—COPYISTS—APPLY, WITH SPECImen of handwriting, at the office of the Mercantile Agency, 363 Wabash-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKBINDER—ruler, forwarder and finisher. Address Register office, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—THREE GOOD TELEGRAPH INstrument makers. Apply to BLISS, TILLOTSON & CO., 205 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BENCH moulder to take charge of a foundry in a country town. Address or apply at 275 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKERS for custom work; also some good finishers. MEISSNER BROS., 347 West Lake-st.

WANTED—3 LATHE HANDS AT 67 AND 69 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HORSESHOER TO work at the fire. Call this morning at 283 East Kinzie-st., near Rush-st. bridge. D. F. CANNON.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH—A GOOD CARriage ironer, who can come recommended, can have a good situation at RICHARDS & HELLENTHAL'S Carriage Manufactory, Jacksonville, Ill. Apply or address as above.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GAS FITTERS at 566 State-st., Thursday morning. L. R. BOYINGTON & CO.

WANTED—10 CABINETMAKERS CORNER OF Kinzie and Reuben-sts. Steady work for first-class men.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD TURNER ONE who understands builder's work, at 35 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO RUN A TENoning machine, one who understands his business. DAVID GOODWILLIE, 35 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO RUN A sticking machine. Apply to RICHARDS, NORRIS & CO., corner West Twenty-second and Ladin-sts.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY PROOFreader. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS ACCUSTOMED TO work in a newspaper business office; must be good rapid penman. Those having experience preferred. Apply to-day, between 9 and 12, at WATERS, EBERTS & CO., 783 State-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, GERMAN OR Swede. References required. Call at 1238 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD WASHER, IRONER AND plain cook—German, Swede or Norwegian. Two in family. Apply at 880 Madison-st.

WANTED—AT 116 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A good girl for general housework in a small family; good pay weekly.

WANTED—AT 581 WEST MADISON-ST., A young girl to take care of a baby and do light work.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Inquire at 671 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO HELP IN THE kitchen or wash dishes. Apply at 561 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; one willing to make herself useful can find a good place. Apply at 1113 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three persons. Apply at once to 58 Vincennes-av., near Douglas-place.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS—ONE AS cook and one as laundress. Apply at northwest corner of Calumet-av. and Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork: German, American or English, at 306 Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, 12 OR 14 YEARS OLD, TO help about the house in a small family. Swede or Norwegian. Call at No. 11 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family at Lake Forest. Apply to H. I. HELM, 134 West Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL: ONE WHO understands cooking, &c., for a private family, no wages. References required. Apply at 344 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of two; must be a good washer and ironer. German preferred. 189 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 17 Belden-place.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; good pay. 139 Lincoln-st., between Hubbard and Indiana-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron. Apply at 177 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEgian girl for a family of four. Call at side door 383 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. WE will pay liberal wages to one that is competent to fill the place. References required. Apply at cottage in Lincoln Park.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—ONE FOR GENERAL housework and one for up stairs work. 1315 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DINING-ROOM girl at 22 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN THE CARE of two children and do washing and ironing for four. Apply at 60 Forest-av.

WANTED—COOK AT HUTCHINSON'S, N. E. cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CAPABLE GIRL FOR general housework; small family; prompt pay at good wages. Apply at 897 Cottage Grove-av., cor. Thirty-third-st. Swede or German preferred.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a private family. Apply at 267 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE OR NORWEgian girl that is a good cook, washer and ironer, at 181 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 114 North Paulina-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR SECOND work. Call at 177 Fulton-st., cor. Union Park-place.

WANTED—GOOD, STEADY, CAPABLE GIRL for general housework in a family of four. North side of West Washington-st., between Carpenter and Morgan.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY, AMERICAN OR German girl, about 18 years of age, as nurse for a babe. References required. Call at 185 West Madison-st., Room 13.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD GIRLS, TO GO TO EVanston; also, girls for all kinds of housework in this city. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1302 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 394 Michigan-av. Come prepared to stay.

WANTED—AT 1118 INDIANA-AV., A GOOD girl, for general housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Liberal wages will be paid. Apply with references.

WANTED—A GOOD, CAPABLE SECOND-GIRL, one who is willing to assist in the care of children. City references required. Apply at 35 Groveland-park, opposite Chicago University.

## MACHINERY.

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE: 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills; Burnham's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash tickets and moulders, shaping machines and mortising machines, 88 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE-SURFACING WOODworth planer iron frame, to plane 24 inches, both sides at one, made by Lester, of Brooklyn, N. Y. JAMES L. HAVEN & CO., 56 Plum-st., Cincinnati O.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 1 12-HORSE POWER ENgine and boiler, made by Washington Iron Works, Newburgh, N. Y.; said engine has been run less than two months and is in thorough repair. J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 1 ENGINE LATHE, WITH screw cutting gear, &c.; has been used but little; has 20 feet bed, with 20 in. swing. J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines-st.

STEAM ENGINES—WE CAN FURNISH AT once, on receipt of order, steam engines from 8 to 12 inch bore, and larger ones in a short time, all warranted to give satisfaction, at low figures. W. A. JAMES & CO., 135 Fulton-st.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, nearly new, of a house of 7 rooms. The owner goes to Europe, and it is offered for a few days as a sacrifice. The house can be rented if desired. At 180 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—FURNITURE nearly new and complete of a house of 8 rooms. The owner goes East to live, and a sale is offered for a few days at a sacrifice. The house can be rented until May, 1873, if desired. Inquire of J. B. ADAMS, 12 West Washington-st., Chicago, or JAMES CURRY, at Evanston.

## INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A PARTY WELL QUALIFIED TO give lessons in book-keeping three afternoons or evenings in the week. State terms, days, etc. Address or call at 201 West Madison-st.

PORTER'S NATIONAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 262 Wabash-av., Chicago—Wanted, intelligent young men and ladies to learn and engage in the telegraphing business.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE AT A GREAT BARGAIN. A good second hand rosewood case piano, in complete order, for only $160 cash. Apply at 911 Park-av., West Side.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO has had 7 years' experience as bookkeeper desires re-engagement; is a good penman, can give good city references, and unite capacity, moderate salary. Address POSTOFFICE, Branch office 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS house by an experienced bookkeeper. Address P. O. Box 94.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR ASsistant bookkeeper; salary moderate. Address X 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK, has had 7 years' experience, and can give the best of city references. Address R 24, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN, BY A practical carpenter; or will take work at so much a day, and the employer pay hands at what they can be got for; best of references given. Address L 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER; GOOD references as to character and capability. Address X 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN A stone yard; best of references given, by a young man of 15 years' experience. Address care of WALTER SCHWISHART, Detroit, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as carpenter and joiner or cabinet maker, who understands his business and is willing to work. Address W H W, 273 Burnside-st., near Twenty-second-st.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTable young man of 17, in a private family as coachman, &c.; can milk cows and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address ALBERT DALTON, 138 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, acquainted with the city and can bring best of city references. Address D 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, a Scandinavian, as coachman in a private family; good references. Address V 17, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do second work or general housework in a small family. Call or address 220 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH CANAdian girl, as cook or laundress in a private family; also a good German girl to do second work; city references given. Apply at Mr. THOMPSON'S 1302 State.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker at dressmaking or sewing in a private family or second work. Inquire at 52 Superior-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, with one child, 5 years old; widower or bachelor preferred. Call or address, for 2 days, 263 West Randolph-st.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—THE GREAT CONFLAgration. Chicago—its past, present, and future. Embellished with over forty-five handsome illustrations representing Chicago before and after the fire. Over 20,000 copies already sold. Published in English and German. Price, $2.50. A carefully prepared digest of the history of Chicago before the fire, tracing its growth in population and commercial resources, giving its principal topographical features, and sketches of all its great public works; the origin and progress of the fire, commencing with the now famous cow-shed, in the West Division, and tracing it square by square, until it is stopped, fourteen hours afterward, in the oak groves, on the northern limits of the city; describing the characteristics of the prominent buildings burned, showing the peculiarities and eccentricities of the fire, and its remarkably destructive qualities, with a carefully prepared analysis of the general losses and insurance; a full sprinkling of incidents and scenes, graphically illustrating the terrors of Sunday night and Monday; and a carefully prepared statement of all the great historical fires, with a comparison between them and the Chicago calamity.

By James W. Sheahan, Associate Editor, and George P. Upton, Literary Editor of The Tribune.

This is a book different from all others, abounding in facts, happily related. George P. Upton, better known to many as "Peregrine Pickle," is sure of an audience wherever his name is announced. Be sure that you subscribe, or have subscribed, for this edition. Agents wanted. UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, 165 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION," by Colbert & Chamberlin, associate editors Chicago *Tribune*. Illustrated by Chapin & Gulick. Complete in one splendid octavo vol. of 528 printed pages, and 24 pages illustrations (embracing 32 engravings), and most reliable map of Chicago published. Also, full account of the great Northwestern fires. A thrilling record of the greatest fire of the world. *Be careful that you get hold of the right book.* Enclose, at once, 50 cents for outfit, and name territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, $5 to $20 a day to smart men and women. Samples, 25c. MERRILL & CO., 220 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the Great Fires of the West and World, containing near 700 pages and 75 illustrations; all on tinted paper. Now ready. Price, $2.50. Most rapid selling book in the West. Prospectus and outfit free. A portion of the proceeds devoted to the sufferers. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, 81 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, ON WEST SIDE, a lady's mink muff and black hat. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to 587 West Lake-st.

LOST—WILL PAY LIBERAL REWARD FOR a large black New Foundland dog. Return to 12 Forest-av., or 1060 State-st.

LOST—ON THE 13TH INSTANT, A BLACK and white cow, with red cord round the neck. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 111 Superior-st.

LOST—A RED MOROCCO POCKETBOOK, ON Monday forenoon, between Indiana and Archer-av., containing about $150 in money, a real estate contract from Elias Shipman, and a physician's license. The finder will please leave the same at Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

LOST—A LADY'S SEAL-SKIN GLOVE, AT the crossing of Wabash-av. and Harrison, or in the Post Office. Finder will receive reward if returned to office, 18 East Harrison-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH, NEAR Washington-st. tunnel, a lady's mink collar. A liberal reward will be given for it if left at 30 Myrick-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. MRS. BLOHME.

FOUND—ON LAST EVENING BETWEEN 9 and 10 o'clock, a wallet containing a sum of money, checks, notes, drafts. The owner can have by describing the property, and paying for the advertisement. Inquire of GEO. WAGNER, Long John Engine House, Hubbard Court.

RUN AWAY—FROM SUBSCRIBER, ON Clark-st., near Twelfth-st., about 12 o'clock yesterday, a bright sorrel horse, 6 years old, weighs about 1,100 lbs., small star on forehead, and had on part of a rubber trimmed harness. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av., lake front.

RUN AWAY—EVENING OF 23D, ABOUT 5 o'clock, on South Sangamon-st., a small dark brown mare, white spot on forehead and streak, with bridle attached. Information concerning her whereabouts will be rewarded at 409 West Randolph-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$20 REWARD FOR the return of a bay horse with short mane, white star in the forehead, left fore and hind foot white, having a new saddle and bridle and an old halter on at the time; saddle and bridle black leather. F. J. EMERY, 27 and 29 West Randolph-st.

STRAYED—FROM THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST. AND Prairie-av., Sunday afternoon, a small dark gray mare, long mane and tail (with bridle on). Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to 189 Twenty-second-st. W. H. REID.

WANTED—AN OWNER FOR A MULE. PROVE property, pay charges, and take it away. W. A. BERRELL, 237 West Lake-st.

## FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. L. CANFIELD, 20 South Clinton-st.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR SHORT TIME ON good collateral or chattel mortgages. WM. L. MOSS, JR., Attorney at Law, Room 6, 45 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE—$1,000 for 5 years; $2,000 for 3 years; $3,000 for 5 years. By M. REAL & CO., No. 30 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON HOUSES, OR LEASES of land, warehouse receipts, furniture, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 101 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—SMALL AMOUNT OF LUMBERman's adjusted claims by A. H. LAWRENCE, 275 State-st.

WANTED—REPUBLICAN INSURANCE COMpany certificates. I will pay the highest market price for them. JAS. B. STOREY, 101 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO BUY CERTIFICATES OF Republic Insurance Co. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

WANTED—$6,000 TISKILWA CANNING COMpany stock at 1.02. Address T. V. BUTLER, Tribune office.

$50,000 TO LEND ON CHICAGO PROPerty for five years, in sums to suit. Address E 53, Tribune office.

$60,000 TO LOAN ON LONG TIME AT low rates of interest. Also smaller sums at 90 days, on good collaterals. S. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ANY ESTABLISHED merchant in Chicago, desiring a partner with from $5,000 to $10,000 cash capital, can gain information in regard to the same by application to No. 530 State-st., for 14 days; drugs or hardware preferred.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE PLUMBING and gas fitting business. Address R, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A RESTAURANT, with $300 or $400. This place is in a good location, and doing good business. Address T 19, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 IN A first-class manufacturing and wholesale business, established in Chicago in 1865. Good custom. Address N S, 83 West Madison-st., upstairs.

## WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

HOTEL WANTED IN SOME LIVE TOWN IN exchange for Chicago city property. WM. GARNETT, 566 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, $20,000 fruit and dairy farm, 3 miles from Joliet, that paid last year $5,000. WM. GARNETT, 566 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY, IMproved and unimproved, within 24 miles of the Court House, to the value of $25,000, for a lot in the burnt district. WM. A. TRAVIS, 539 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ABOUT $4,000 worth of suburban property, a nice cottage containing 7 rooms, 14 miles from Chicago, for an interest in some light manufacturing or other business, boot and shoe store preferred. T. B. MORSE, 180 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE SOME ACRE property and lots in Chicago for stock of hardware. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT PHILO PARSONS, now in Chicago harbor, will be sold at a bargain. For particulars apply to THOS. HOOD, 21 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW RED PRESSED BRICK BY J. H. DUNHAM, [illegible] State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO FIRST-CLASS tickets to St. Louis, via Chicago & Alton R. R. Apply at 27 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER LIVELY, CAPacity 14,000 bushels wheat, 200 m. lumber. Sails and rigging in fine order. W. M. EGAN, 2 Central Union Block, Market-st.